THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *OCTOBER* 1801;

With a Front View of GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, *Edinburgh.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from September 26. to Oct. 26. 1801, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1801.	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Sept.					
26	29.801	45	59	——	Cloudy
27	29.7	54	62	0.055	Rain
28	29.601	55	68	——	Clear
29	29.5	55	64	0.067	Rain
30	29.601	53	57	——	Clear
Oct. 1	30.	38	59	——	Ditto
2	29.725	55	65	0.02	Rain
3	29.702	49	57	0.01	Showers
4	29.6	49	55	——	Clear
5	29.361	47	60	——	Ditto
6	29.37	43	57	——	Ditto
7	29.355	42	56	0.04	Showers
8	29.295	47	54	0.0511	Rain
9	29.431	51	56	0.305	Ditto
10	29.55	44	58	0.155	Cloudy
11	29.5	54	59	0.5969	Rain
12	29.5801	42	61	——	Clear
13	29.455	45	59	0.1555	Rain
14	29.391	58	57	0.0445	Showers
15	29.33	50	55	0.02	Ditto
16	29.255	45	54	0.1	Rain
17	29.21	47	52	0.101	Ditto
18	28.801	46	50	0.1	Ditto
19	29.37	41	55	——	Clear
20	29.531	35	52	——	Ditto
21	29.651	37	45	——	Ditto
22	29.9	42	51	——	Ditto
23	29.9	37	52	——	Ditto
24	29.1	46	58	——	Ditto
25	30.	41	54	——	Ditto
26	30.	48	56	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.821

High Water at LEITH for NOVEMB. 1801.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1.	11 13	11 34
M. 2.	11 55	——
T. 3.	0 17	0 39
W. 4.	1 2	1 25
Th. 5.	1 51	2 16
Fr. 6.	2 44	3 12
Sa. 7.	3 42	4 12
Su. 8.	4 44	5 16
M. 9.	5 47	6 19
T. 10.	6 49	7 20
W. 11.	7 48	8 16
Th. 12.	8 37	9 8
Fr. 13.	9 32	9 57
Sa. 14.	10 20	10 43
Su. 15.	11 5	11 28
M. 16.	11 51	——
T. 17.	0 14	0 37
W. 18.	1 1	1 25
Th. 19.	1 50	2 16
Fr. 20.	2 41	3 7
Sa. 21.	3 34	3 56
Su. 22.	4 27	4 52
M. 23.	5 18	5 43
T. 24.	6 8	6 31
W. 25.	6 55	7 17
Th. 26.	7 39	8 0
Fr. 27.	8 21	8 41
Sa. 28.	9 2	9 23
Su. 29.	9 43	10 3
M. 30.	10 24	10 46

MOON.

	D. H. M.	
N. Moon	6 9 11	Morn
First Qrtr.	13 4 0	Morn
Full Moon	20 9 50	Morn.
Laſt Qrtr.	28 0 31	Even.

OBSERVATIONS:

Nov. 2. Duke of Kent born, (1767, aged 34.)
3. Princeſs Sophia born, (1777, aged 24.)
5. Powder Plot, 1605.
8. Princeſs Auguſta Sophia born, (1768, aged 33.)
11. Martinmas.
12. Seſſion ſits.
25. Duke of Glouceſter born, (1743, aged 58.)

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FOR *OCTOBER* 1801.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

THIS is a magnificent building, and juſtly eſteemed one of the fineſt pieces of architecture in Edinburgh. It is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town, on a part of the ground formerly named the High Riggs, bounded on the eaſt by the cemetery ground belonging to the Greyfriars Church, on the ſouth by Lauriſton road, on the weſt by the city-wall, and on the north by gardens.

The building conſiſts of a ſquare, whoſe ſide meaſures 162 feet on the outſide, leaving an open court 94 feet each way in the middle; the north and eaſt ſides of which are decorated with piazzas, and a walk 6½ feet in breadth. This court is paved with ſquare ſtones, and has a well in the middle. On the north ſide of the ſquare, and ſecond ſtorey, is an effigy of the founder George Heriot, cut in ſtone, and painted, which the boys, on the firſt Monday of June, ornament with flowers, and keep the day as a feſtival in honour of their benefactor. Over the gateway is a ſpire and clock; and the upper corners of the building, on the outſide, are ornamented with turrets. The windows, in number 200, are all ornamented with curious devices; and notwithſtanding there are ſo many, not one is to be found ſimilar to another.

It owes its origin to George Heriot of Edinburgh, who, in 1597, was appointed goldſmith to Anne of Denmark, Queen to James VI. and who died in 1624, poſſeſſed of a large fortune, acquired in the way of his buſineſs. His whole eſtate is ſuppoſed to have been not leſs than 50,000l. Sterling, and of this he left a great part towards the foundation of the Hoſpital which bears his name. This ſum, when freed of every incumbrance, amounted to 23,625l. 10s. 3½d. Sterling; and as money at that time bore ten *per cent.* intereſt, was abundantly adequate to the purpoſes for which it was deſigned. It appears, however, that the executors of Heriot's will had not the benevolent intention of the founder much at heart. They began, in 1628, to raiſe the preſent magnificent ſtructure, which, when finiſhed, coſt no leſs a ſum than 30,000l. Sterling; and thus almoſt all the funds which Heriot had intended for the maintenance and education of poor boys, was thrown away on this pile of building, at that time entirely uſeleſs. The plan is ſaid to have been drawn by the celebrated architect Inigo Jones, and was adopted by Walter Balcanqual, Doctor of Divinity, and one of thoſe whom Heriot had appointed to ſuperintend the execution of his will. By reaſon of the civil war, however, the Hoſpital was not finiſhed till the year 1650; after which, inſtead of the purpoſe for which it was originally deſigned, it was uſed by Cromwell as an Hoſpital for his ſick and wounded ſoldiers, after the battle of Dunbar. For the ſame purpoſe it was uſed till the year 1658, when General Monk was prevailed upon to remove the ſoldiers, whom

whom the Governors of the Hoſpital promiſed to accommodate otherwiſe. Next year it was opened for the reception of boys, and 30 were admitted into it on the 11th of April. In the month of Auguſt the ſame year they amounted to 40. Since that time, to 1763, they had increaſed to the number of 140; but the number has ſince been diminiſhed, and now amounts to 130.

Here the boys are inſtructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the utmoſt care is taken to preſerve the purity of their morals. The ſtatutes for the government of the Hoſpital were compiled by Dr Balcanqual already mentioned.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR NOVEMBER 1801.

Monday, November 2d.

AT 31 minutes and 48 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning, apparent time at Edinburgh, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow; and about two hours and a quarter after this immerſion, the third and fourth ſatellites will be in conjunction on the weſtern ſide of the planet, and the ſecond ſituated between them and Jupiter.

Tueſday, November 3d.

The ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 19 minutes and 53 ſeconds after 4 o'clock in the morning; and about an hour and ¼ afterwards, the third and fourth ſatellites will be found in conjunction on the right hand of the planet, and the firſt will be ſituated between them and Jupiter.

On the ſame day, about ſix minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the moon will be in conjunction with the GEORGIUM SIDUS, in longitude 6ˢ.. 5°..0′..24″, and latitude 42 minutes north.

Wedneſday, November 4th.

MERCURY may be ſeen in the evening after Sunſet, being then at his greateſt elongation from the Sun.

Sunday, November 8th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with θ *Virginis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, in longitude 6ˢ..15°..27′..36″. The latitude of Venus being 1°..43′..20″ north, and that of θ *Virginis* 1°..45′..33″ north, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 2′..13″, and Venus will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

Monday, November 9th.

About 25 minutes and 6 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow; and about 6 o'clock in the morning, the fourth ſatellite will be ſituated on the eaſt, and the ſecond and third on the weſt ſide of Jupiter, the third being fartheſt from the body of the planet.

Friday, November 13th.

JUPITER will be in conjunction with ξ *Leonis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, in longitude 5ˢ..3°..36′.. 33″, and latitude 8′..29″ north. The latitude of Jupiter being 54 minutes, the diſtance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be 45′..31″, and Jupiter will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Tueſday, November 17th.

The moon will eclipſe ι *Piſces*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, whoſe longitude, at that time, is 0ˢ..14°.. 45′..33″, and latitude 1°..5′..37″ north. The ſtar will come in contact with the obſcure limb of the moon at 12 minutes and 19 ſeconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, at which time it is ſituated about 5½ minutes to the north of the moon's center; and at 2 minutes and 9 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the ſtar will emerge from behind the illuminated part of the moon, and will

will be placed about 5 minutes to the north of her center. At the time of this occultation, the enlightened part will be to the obſcure part of the moon's diſc as 10,613 to 1,387; her horizontal ſemidiameter 15′..42″; her horizontal parallax 57′..40″, and ſhe will come to the meridian at 9 o'clock in the preceding evening.

About 45 minutes and 53 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow; and about 6 o'clock in the morning the other three ſatellites will be found on the weſtern ſide of Jupiter, ſituated in the ſame order as they lye in the ſyſtem.

Friday, November 20th.

At 10 minutes and 12 ſeconds after 12 o'clock in the preceding evening, the fourth ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow; and, after continuing there for the ſpace of 4ʰ..44′..52″, it will emerge from behind the ſhadow of the planet at 55 minutes and 4 ſeconds after 4 o'clock in the morning. But as Jupiter is below the horizon of almoſt all places in this iſland, when the immerſion takes place, the emerſion only will be viſible.

Sunday, November 22d.

The SUN will enter the ſign *Sagittarius* at 23 minutes and 53 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the evening; or his longitude will then be exactly eight ſigns.

Wedneſday, November 25th.

About 6 minutes and 44 ſeconds after 12 o'clock of the preceding evening, the third ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, and, after being eclipſed for the ſpace of 3ʰ..29′..55″, will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 36 minutes and 39 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame morning, about 37 minutes and 21 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning, almoſt exactly at the ſame moment when the third ſatellite emerges, the firſt will enter into the ſhadow of Jupiter.

On the ſame morning, about 32 minutes after two o'clock, the planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the ſun, in longitude 8ˢ..2°..24′..33″.

Friday, November 27th.

About 40 minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the planet Jupiter will be in quadrature with the ſun; or the difference of their longitudes will then be exactly three ſigns.

Saturday, November 28th.

(OCCULTATION OF JUPITER.)

The MOON will eclipſe the planet JUPITER, ſituated, at that time, in longitude 5ˢ..4°..55′, and latitude 57′..30″ north. About 47 minutes and 19 ſeconds after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the planet will come in contact with the eaſtern or enlightened limb of the moon, and will be ſituated about 9¼ minutes to the ſouth of her center; and about 40 minutes and 32 ſeconds after 11 o'clock, Jupiter will emerge from behind the obſcure limb of the moon, at which time Jupiter is about 5 minutes ſouth of the moon's center. At the time of this occultation, the illuminated is to the obſcure part of the moon's diſc as 6,095 to 5,935; her horizontal ſemidiameter 14′..56″; her horizontal parallax 54′..47″, and ſhe comes to the meridian about 53 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning. As this occultation takes place when the ſun is above the horizon, it will not be viſible to the naked eye; but with the aſſiſtance of a teleſcope, well defended from the lateral rays of the ſun, it may be diſtinctly and eaſily ſeen.

On the ſame morning, at 12 minutes and 27 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning, the ſecond ſatellite will immerge into the ſhadow of Jupiter.

Saturday, November 28th.

At 57 minutes after three o'clock the MOON will be in conjunction with SATURN, in longitude 5ˢ..7°..6′, and latitude 1°..35′ north.

Sunday,

Sunday, November 29th.

SATURN will be in quadrature with the SUN at 32 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, or the difference of their longitudes will be three ſigns. *D. B.*

EDINBURGH, *Geo. Square,* *October 15th* 1801.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ON THE PROPERTIES OF A GOOD IMAGINATION.

THE properties of a good imagination may be comprehended under copiouſneſs, activity, and correctneſs. The two firſt are intimately connected; but the laſt is a property diſtinct from both.

Copiouſneſs of imagination ſuppoſes an abundant ſtore of materials, collected from every quarter, by which the moraliſt may illuſtrate, the orator enforce, and the poet create. Activity implies an eaſe in diſcovering, amid ſuch a ſtore, relations, reſemblances, or analogies.

Theſe qualifications, it is evident, preſuppoſe an accurate and extenſive knowledge of the natural and moral worlds; and this can never reſult from invariably purſuing one line of ſtudy. He who would make ſuch an acquiſition, muſt diverſify his ſtudies. The theory of many ſciences muſt paſs under his view; he muſt mingle in ſociety, become acquainted with men and manners, and peruſe the living volume of nature. Without all theſe qualifications, the poet will at beſt be but an imitator. Genius he may have; but without learning, what is genius? It is merely a capacity of improving.

——For fruitleſs is th' attempt,
By dull obedience and by creeping toil
Obſcure, to conquer the ſevere aſcent
Of high Parnaſſus *.

Creeping toil obſcure muſt ever be the fate even of genius, when unfurniſhed. From the poem of which theſe lines conſtitute a part, take away the author's acquirements, and you leave only a happy turn for arrangement, deſcription, reaſoning, diſcrimination, without any means of uſing theſe natural advantages. The proper ſtudy of the poet, is evidently man; whilſt that of "the book of knowledge fair," or the natural world, is as uſeful and neceſſary, as it is alluring and pleaſing.

Were we to analyſe the Paradiſe Loſt of Milton, and then aſk ourſelves, What it is that we admire?—we ſhall find (if we ſpeak of his ſcenes,) merely a ſelection and arrangement of objects with which we are well acquainted. All that excites our admiration reſults from a happy diſpoſition of materials, which are within the reach of any one; but they derive their value from activity and correctneſs of imagination, which may be improved, but cannot be acquired. To theſe laſt, it is, that Milton owes his fame. Copiouſneſs is common to him, with many whoſe works have died before themſelves. To illuſtrate this, if we turn from his ſcenes to his metaphyſical beings, we are forced to confeſs the ſublime, where, *in ipſo facto*, we are told nothing at all. This obſervation, which, at firſt, may not ſeem very conſiſtent, is eaſily illuſtrated by his deſcription of Death.

——————The other ſhape,
If ſhape it might be call'd, that ſhape had none,
Diſtinguiſhable in member, joint, or limb,
Or ſubſtance might be call'd, that ſhadow ſeem'd,
For each ſeem'd either; black it ſtood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,
And

* Akenſide's Pleaſ. of Imag. Book I. ver. 34.

And ſhook a dreadful dart; what ſeem'd his head
The likeneſs of a kingly crown had on*.

In this deſcription we are forced to admire what we cannot conceive. Its obſcurity, indeed, is its excellence. Genius and knowledge then, mutually aid each other; and to the poet both are equally neceſſary.

Edinburgh. C.

REMARKS ON THE RIGHT OF BRITISH PEERS VOTING AT ELECTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

THE right now exerciſed by Britiſh peers of voting at the election of the ſixteen repreſentative peers of Scotland, as now allowed, is under two reſolutions of the Houſe of Peers of May 23d, and June 6th, 1793. By the firſt of theſe it is reſolved, "that the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry and the Earl of Abercorn, (who had then lately been created Peers of Great Britain, and whoſe votes were, in ſtrict conformity with every exiſting reſolution of the Houſe, refuſed at the election in 1790,) if duly tendered at the laſt election of the ſixteen peers of Scotland, ought to be counted." And the ſecond reſolution directs thereupon what ſhall be deemed a due and ſufficient tender of ſuch votes. Now, I think I ſhall have no difficulty in proving that theſe reſolutions, and conſequently the rights depending upon them, are ſomewhat at variance with the ſpirit as well as the letter of the Articles of the Union: 1ſt, becauſe they are expreſly contrary to the determinations of the Houſe *immediately after the Union* (ſee Lords Journals, Jan. 21, 1708-9,) when the Houſe was compoſed of the very perſons who had aſſiſted in framing the Articles of the Union, and when the intentions of the framers were likely to be beſt underſtood. It is remarkable too, that the reſolution of Jan. 21, 1708-9, by which the "peers of Scotland, created ſubſequent to the Union peers of Great Britain, had no right to vote in the election of the ſixteen peers who are to repreſent the peers of Scotland in parliament," was rigidly adhered to by the Houſe as late as May 18, 1787, when it was reſolved, "that a copy of the reſolution of Jan. 21, 1708-9, be tranſmitted by the clerk of the parliaments to the lord clerk regiſter of Scotland, with injunction to him to conform thereto." 2dly, The exerciſe of this right is abſurd in a more general light, becauſe the very idea of a creation of *a peer of Great Britain* is ſubverſive of that diſtinct right as a Scotch peer. Thoſe peers of Scotland who were *Peers of England at the time of the Union* ſtand in a very different point of view. *Their* right of voting at the election of the ſixteen is clearly a diſtinct right from that by which they ſit as peers by deſcent in parliament; they are rights derived *from two diſtinct, though component parts of one whole.* The right, on the contrary, by which a Scotch peer, *created a peer of Great Britain ſince the Union*, ſits in parliament, is derived *from the whole*, and therefore inconſiſtent with the exerciſe of a particular right. No one ever imagined the king could ſit and vote in parliament as Duke of Lancaſter; yet it is a caſe no otherwiſe different from that of a peer of Great Britain alſo a peer of Scotland, than by the peculiar ſituation of the Crown, from which all ſummonſes to parliament muſt iſſue. (At leaſt, there would have been no other difference than this had our king been lineally deſcended from Henry VI.; but perhaps the right by which the preſent Sovereign holds the dutchy of Lancaſter is either in the nature of a forfeited

* Paradiſe Loſt, Book II. 660.

ſeited eſtate, *in which ſenſe it was doubtleſs held by the three princes of the Houſe of York*, or under a particular act of parliament for annexing the dutchy to the Crown.) To return to the preciſe point in queſtion, I am aware that it was given as the unanimous opinion of the judges on the Duke of Hamilton's caſe, June 6, 1782, "that the peers of Scotland are not diſabled from receiving, *ſubſequently to the Union, a patent of Peerage of Great Britain*, with all the privileges uſually incident thereto;" but it is by no means a neceſſary concluſion, that the acceptance of ſuch a patent *does not preclude the exerciſe of a partial right*; indeed the contrary is the natural inference. And the Houſe ſeems to have been of this opinion, by adhering (as before obſerved) to the reſolution of Jan. 21, 1708-9, five years after the deciſion of the Judges, viz. May 18, 1787. Moreover, this reſolution was ſtrengthened by another (ſee Lords Journals, April 21, 1788.) Upon the whole, it does not ſatisfactorily appear upon what principle this long chain of authorities, from the very period of the Union, was overturned in 1793. But certain it is, that two proteſts were entered againſt theſe laſt reſolutions at that time, one ſigned by the Duke of Leeds and the Earl of Kinnoul, and the other by the Earl of Lauderdale. Theſe two laſt noble lords entered proteſts to the ſame effect at the laſt election of the ſixteen at Holyrood-houſe, in 1796. The conduct of the Earl of Kinnoul on theſe occaſions was particularly diſtinguiſhed for impartiality and patriotiſm, as his lordſhip was in a ſituation to be benefited by the very reſolutions he oppoſed, his lordſhip's anceſtor having been created a peer of Great Britain, *Dec.* 31, 1711, *four years ſubſequent to the Union*. It has been ſuppoſed that the vote of the Prince of Wales, *being born Duke of Cornwall in England, and of Rothſay in Scotland*, was on the ſame ground with thoſe of the Dukes of Buccleugh and Lenox (Duke of Richmond) and the Viſcount Dumblain (Duke of Leeds,) who were *peers of England at the time of the Union*. But the fact is, that though his Royal Highneſs is Duke of Cornwall by a peculiar kind of deſcent, he is *Earl of Cheſter by a patent of creation ſubſequent to the Union* (1762 *.) I omit his creation as prince, *ſince that is a dignity, in a legiſlative point of view, unknown to the Conſtitution*. His Royal Highneſs' vote muſt, therefore, ſtand or fall with that of *any other peer of Scotland created ſince the Union a peer of Great Britain*.

INSCRIPTIONS AT HAGLEY PARK, THE SEAT OF LORD LYTTELTON, IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

ON a pedeſtal which ſupports an ornamented urn is the following:

"ALEXANDRO POPE,
Poetarum Anglicanorum
elegantiſſimo dulciſſimoque,
vitiorum caſtigatori acerrimo,
ſapientiæ doctori ſuaviſſimo,
ſacra eſto.
Ann. Dom. 1744."

In a handſome octagonal building, embowered with trees:

"Ingenio immortali
JACOBI THOMSON,
Poetæ ſublimis,
viri boni.
Ædiculam hanc, in ſeceſſu, quam vivus dilexit,
poſt mortem ejus conſtructam,
dicat dedicatque
GEORGIUS LYTTELTON."

On the pedeſtal of a neat urn, encompaſſed with ſtately oaks:

"To the memory of
WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Eſq.
in whoſe verſes
were all the natural graces,
and in whoſe manners
was all the amiable ſimplicity
of paſtoral poetry;
with the ſweet tenderneſs
of the elegiac."

FOR

* The earldom of Cheſter was alſo once limited, like the dutchy of Cornwall, by ſtat. 21 Ric. II. c. 9.; but that whole parliament was repealed by Hen. IV.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

HINTS FOR MEDITATION.

I. MAY we not consider this world as a mighty volume, written with the Creator's own hand, and every creature as a distinct sentence, expressing His greatness, goodness, beauty, and excellency? From the glorious sun that gilds the wide creation, down to the humblest flower that blossoms in the desert, every thing proclaims the perfections of the MOST HIGH. Perusing this admirable page, we may obtain a variety of profitable instruction with regard to ourselves. Were we duly attentive to the book of nature, our acquaintance with its Author would be enlarged, and our confidence in him increased: for the God of nature is the God of grace. The works of nature and the works of grace have the same Author; there is such an intimate relation and connection betwixt them, that the first are wonderfully adapted to illustrate the last; hence we often observe, that the inspired writers introduce them as subservient to this noble purpose. As every object that surrounds us ought to be improven by the Christian, to lead out his mind to the contemplation of objects still more noble and important; permit me, therefore, to submit to your consideration a few observations, founded upon some of the most obvious appearances of natural things, things, though common, not the less deserving our attention, which press upon our senses every day.

II. When we look up unto the *Heavens*, what sublime ideas of God may fill our minds! There we behold His greatness in their vast extent, His glory in the splendid luminaries, His purity in their brightness and serenity; these form a beautiful canopy for this earth, yet are only the pavement of his palace. Let us then think, how glorious He is who dwells there; how happy these inhabitants must be, who reside in his blissful presence, in these bright abodes, exalted far above the changes and storms that darken and embroil this lower world!

III. When we look to the *Earth*, let us consider its absolute dependence upon the heavens; for if the sun's animating heat is withheld, if no kindly dews descend, vegetation is at a stand, animal nature languishes. Let this remind us of our own insufficiency, and absolute dependence upon God, and induce us, who are sprung of earth, to lift our hearts to Him who, in the greatness of his liberality, can impart every supply which our numerous needs require. The earth is our original, to it again we must return, and in the mean time our supports come from it, in this both man and beast are fellow commoners: let this hint be improven for our humility.

IV. How desirable is the *approach of Day*, how sweet is light, how wonderful that it should dispel the thick gloom of darkness! Now, if in a dark night a friend should conduct us home with his torch, how do we thank him? how much more should not our gratitude rise for the lights of heaven, and bless Him who made the sun, moon, and stars, for our comfort! ought not our gratitude still to ascend for the glorious Sun of Righteousness, who arose to bless the blinded nations in the fulness of time, and who hath so long gilded our land with the light of life! The infallible succession of light to darkness may happily suggest to us, that there can be no darkness of distress to great for Him to remove, who commandeth the light and the darkness; can he not command away our sorrows, turn the midnight of trouble into the morning of joy, and the sha-

dows

dows of death into the dawn of everlasting day?

V. How sweet is the *return of Spring!* When the sun takes a higher circuit in the heavens, when the warm showers descend, when the pleasant dews fall, we see the face of Nature revived, birds and beasts, insects and herbs, bear witness to the bounty and goodness of God: the verdant grass, the budding trees, the blooming flowers praise him, even the waste land rejoices: and shall the very wilderness and fields, neglected by man, confess the bounty of heaven, and daily lift their smiling face on high; while we, who are so wonderfully made, preserved, and redeemed, neglect to praise God? Shall creatures without reason praise him? shall creatures without life praise him? and shall man be deficient in this most just and reasonable, easy and honourable tribute of praise?

VI. We see the world richly replenished with *Creatures of various kinds and dispositions.* Never have we heard of any particular species becoming extinct, however insignificant they appear, however much they have been the prey of others, or unprovided for by man: let us admire the care of the Most High over all his works, the most feeble tribes come into his remembrance, and are sustained by his bounty; and shall He, who forgets none of these countless hosts, forget to preserve the numerous souls which are formed after his own image; forget to answer the numerous prayers presented according to his own will; forget to accomplish these promises, sealed with a Saviour's blood, or forget to illustrate His glorious perfections, in the work of redemption; when he thus displays his ceaseless attention, his constant rememberance through all the works of creation?

VII. Since the *Creatures are so numerous*, their wants must be proportionally great: what immense stores of provision are necessary to satisfy the craving necessities of such countless multitudes? As often as we see them in existence, so often should we call to mind, that He who preserves them is rich in goodness, kindness, and compassion: however vast their number, however constant their needs, yet His store is above all their cravings; He is, as it were, beforehand with them, and has a repast ready for every little bird that comes chirping from its nest in the morning, and abundant provision for the most timid creature, emerging from its obscure retreat, far from the haunts of men. Surely to Him, whose stores of mercies are immeasurable, we may lift up our souls in all our straits: what distress may a Christian be in, but he may with assured confidence repose upon his God, who so liberally provides for the lower creation: If he *so clothe* the grass, if he *so feed* the ravens, how much more, let faith subjoin, will he not provide for me?

VIII. When we survey the *animate creation*, we see that there are some great and mighty, others swift and agile, others remarkable for longevity and acuteness of sense, far superior to men; let this survey teach us humility, and for ever secure us from that silly pride which springs from endowments which are only sensitive and outward; let us also ascend from the excellence of the creature, to the excellency of the Creator: in him there must be infinitely more strength, beauty, and perfection, than he hath imparted to all creatures: what is the stream to the fountain, what is a drop to the ocean, what is a ray to the sun!

IX. Among the multitude of creatures that inhabit the earth, there are many who are a terror to man, and many who refuse him obedience: let us enquire into the cause of this: the sin of man is the mournful cause. When we see the brutal creation rebelling against man, there we may read

read the diſmal hiſtory of our rebellion againſt God; the lamentable tale of our own diſobedience is rehearſed to us, as often as we ſee the creatures unwilling to ſerve us: had we not ſinned, there had been no terror of, no obſtinacy in, the creature; but ſin hath broken the charter of man's ſovereignty, and looſed the inferior creature's bond of obedience. But what is all the terribleneſs of the creature, to the dreadful majeſty and power of Him who can ſhake the earth, enrage the ſea, arreſt the ſun, or ſeal up the ſtars, who holds the fierceſt devils in the firmeſt chains!

X. But there are alſo many *creatures ſerviceable to man;* they come at his word, and ſtoop to his yoke; they ſupply his wants, nouriſh him with milk, clothe him with ſilk and wool, and tranſport him from country to country. What is this but the hand of God expreſſing his good will to men. If He thus mercifully requires not the full forfeiture of that covenant which man broke, how much more is he not ready to fulfil to man all the bleſſings of the new covenant, which cannot be broken! That ſome, and not all; that this creature, and not that, is ſerviceable to man, may teach us that every thing in this world is ſo far beneficial to us as God hath ordained, who hath the hearts and the hands of all men at his diſpoſal, and upon him dependeth all our comfort and ſucceſs.

XI. The inferior *creatures have inſtincts to which they are faithful.* Each ſpecies, throughout all ages, and through their whole life, ſtrictly obſerve theſe laws of inſtinct originally impreſſed upon them; and ſhall not man be faithful to that light which is ſo clearly revealed to him, and inculcated upon him every day? "O Chriſtian, remember the great end of thy being: the very inanimate creatures are faithful to the ends for which they are made: the ſun riſes in his appointed place, and unwearedly illuminates the univerſe; the moon is punctual in her revolutions, and the tumultuating tides yield to her influence; the winds diſſipate the ſtagnated fogs; the waters ruſh from the mountains, and roll their pleaſant ſtreams to the dwellings of men: at the mandate of Heaven the ſea ceaſes to rage, grows tame and manageable as an infant in ſwaddling bands. How much more ought not we to be obedient to the laws of our Lord and Saviour! Hitherto let our thoughts and words go, and no farther; and by theſe let all our actions be determined.

XII. Slight obſervation diſcovers, that the warm rays of the ſun, and the refreſhing dews of heaven, rear up to maturity a variety of vegetables which for the preſent are noxious, or apparently uſeleſs, as well as the moſt nutritive plants or ſalutary herbs. We ſee the deadly nightſhade and ſtinging nettle enjoy the ſame balmy air, the ſame invigorating rays, the ſame kindly ſhowers, with the fragrant roſe and odoriferous lily: from this let us take occaſion to adore the patience of God, who bears long with the manners of ſinning men; who gives us ſpace to repent, viſiting us with unnumbered favours, now awing, and anon alluring, if we might but turn to Him who waits to be gracious: let this alſo remind us, that our charity ought not to be confined to ſuch as are ſerviceable to us, or can repay our favours with intereſt, although the good are to be always the objects of our ſpecial affection; our benevolence ſhould encompaſs the whole of our kind, and incline us to do them all the good in our power.

XIII. While we thus contemplate, it is but a varying ſcene; every thing is full of changes, every day dies into night. Spring reſigns her empire, the flowers fade, the leaf falls, the ſongſters of the grove become ſilent; many tribes have undergone, in the the courſe of a few weeks or months, all

all the revolutions of life, they have ſeen, in that ſpace, the vivacity of youth, grown ſtrong, and died in a good old age. Have we not here a demonſtration of the eternity of God? Surely He who upholds a race of dying creatures, and prolongs the ſpecies from generation to generation, muſt have an infinity, a perpetuity of life in himſelf. Here too we have a map of our own mortality; however high man is exalted above the inferior creatures, yet, like them, he is ſubject to death, whoſe blow no arms, no arts, nor arguments can ward off, when our days, determined by the decree of heaven, and the hour appointed is come.

Kinneswood,
April 1ſt, 1799. } *J. B.*

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SIR JAMES FOULIS, BART. TO ROBERT ORME, ESQ*.

THE time has been, when a letter from Sir J. Foulis would have been thought to have ſome ſenſe in it, and would not have been left unanſwered by Mr Orme for years together. I uſed generouſly to rejoice when I found myſelf forgotten by a friend, (by which name the writer of this letter once flattered himſelf to be known to the perſon who is to read it,) becauſe it was a ſign that my friend had met with remarkable good fortune: and I have always remarked, that nothing has ſo much power as good fortune to make a man forget his former acquaintances. I preſume this has been your caſe, and accordingly congratulate you on whatever event, agreeable or advantageous, that may have happened to you. But whether the ſudden influx of wealth, or the redundancy of bile, has ſo long deprived me of ſo agreeable and inſtructive a correſpondent, I now put it in your power, and moſt earneſtly intreat you to make amends for all your faults of omiſſion to me, by your ready and zealous compliance with the requeſt I am now to make.

This will be preſented to you by Mr Alexander Fraſer, who goes to India as a free merchant; and in whoſe ſucceſs, for particular reaſons, I particularly intereſt myſelf. A young man, landed among ſtrangers, on an unknown ſhore, muſt joſtle on many ſtumbling blocks, and perhaps break his ſhins, before he can hit on the ſmooth open road. I therefore moſt earneſtly entreat you, and adjure you by the precious eyes of Jaggerhat, by the diamond mines of Golconda, and by every unbroken Cutchereegrot in the pagodas of Coromandel, and, above all, by the friendly freedom with which we could once have opened our minds to one another. Si quid apud te mei gratia valet, vel unquam valuit; let this youth ſet out for India, edified by your prudent inſtructions, and ſupported by warm recommendations to ſuch people as may beſt direct him to the temple of the blind goddeſs. Whatever other recommendations he may obtain, I rely chiefly on yours; becauſe though my young friend had not all the good qualities he poſſeſſes, his being recommended by Mr Orme would be ſufficient to perſuade people that he had them.

Though the intereſts of this youth was the motive for the preſent addreſs, ſince I have once begun, I find a ſtrong inclination to chat with you, as we have often done, *ſub umbra*, betwixt the Tropics, or in Britain, *apud focum*. But I reflect, that it would be to no purpoſe to tell a long ſtory to a perſon that perhaps does not mind a word I ſay: I will therefore bridle in my own deſires, till I be convinced,

* For an account of Mr Orme ſee Edinburgh Magazine for Aug. 1801, p. 117. *Edit.*

convinced, by your obliging reception of Mr Fraſer, that you do not conſider me as O. Till then you ſhall hear nothing of the attention with which I have carefully peruſed your improved edition of the Hiſtory of Indian turmoils *; nor will tell you how often ſurprized with the clearneſs of your deſcriptions, and the accuracy of your accounts: I have cried out, "How the devil "came he to learn ſo much of mili- "tary affairs!" Nor will I ſay a word to you about my ſurpriſing progreſs in Celtic ſtudies. I ſuppoſe that you rub your eyes at this, and are in doubt whether I have written, or you have read wrong. But I tell you, *Oui, Monſieur*—In ſhort, I have ſtudied every thing but the art of getting money. But no more of any thing, till I ſhall find, by your favourable offices to my young friend, that I muſt change the formal title of obedient into that of your obliged humble Servant,

Colinton, Nov. 1ſt, 1781. JAMES FOULIS.

ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

THE power of moving from one place to another, has been by many thought to conſtitute the difference between animals and vegetables; and, indeed, in moſt caſes, it is the obvious mark by which we diſtinguiſh an animal from a vegetable: but Lord Kames has given ſeveral very curious inſtances of the locomotive power of plants, ſome of which, as he ſays, would *do honour* to an animal. Upon the ſlighteſt touch, ſays he, the ſenſitive plant ſhrinks back, and folds up its leaves, ſimilar to a ſnail, which, on the ſlighteſt touch, retires within its ſhell. A new ſpecies of the ſenſitive plant has lately been diſcovered. If a fly perch upon one of its flower-leaves, it cloſes inſtantly, and cruſhes the inſect to death. This plant is called the Dionæa. There is not an article in botany more admirable than a contrivance, viſible in many plants, to take advantage of good weather, and to protect themſelves againſt bad. They open and cloſe their flowers and leaves in different circumſtances; ſome cloſe before ſun ſet, ſome after; ſome open to receive rain, ſome cloſe to avoid it. The petals of many flowers expand in the ſun; but contract at night, or on the approach of rain. After the ſeeds are fecundated, the petals no longer contract. All the trefoils may ſerve as a barometer to the huſbandman; they always contract their leaves on an impending ſtorm. Some plants follow the ſun, others turn from it. Many plants, on the ſun's receſs, vary the poſition of their leaves, which is ſtyled the *ſleep of plants*. A ſingular plant was lately diſcovered in Bengal. Its leaves are in continual motion all day long; but when night approaches, they fall down from an erect poſture to reſt.

A plant has a power of directing its roots for procuring of food. The red whortle berry, a low evergreen plant, grows naturally on the tops of the higheſt hills, among ſtones and gravel. This ſhrub was planted in an edging to a rich border, under a fruit wall. In two or three years, it over-ran the adjoining deep-laid gravel-walk; and ſeemed to fly from the border, in which not a ſingle runner appeared. An effort to come at food in a bad ſituation is extremely remarkable in the following inſtance: Among the ruins of Newabbey, formerly a monaſtery in Galloway, there grows on the top of a wall a plane tree, about twenty feet high. Straitened for nouriſhment in that barren ſituation, it ſeveral years ago directed

* Mr Orme's "Hiſtory of the Military Tranſactions of the Britiſh nation in Hindoſtan," a truly claſſical performance. *Editor.*

ed roots down the ſide of the wall, till they reached the ground ten feet below; and now the nouriſhment it afforded to thoſe roots during the time of their deſcending is amply repaid, having every year ſince that time made vigorous ſhoots. From the top of the wall to the ſurface of the earth, theſe roots have not thrown out a ſingle fibre; but are now united in a ſingle root.

Plants, when forced from their natural poſition, are endowed with a power to reſtore themſelves. A hop-plant, twiſting round a ſtick, directs its courſe from ſouth to weſt, as the ſun does. Untwiſt it, and tie it in the oppoſite direction: it dies. Leave it looſe in the wrong direction: it recovers its natural direction in a ſingle night. Twiſt a branch of a tree ſo as to invert its leaves, and fix it in that poſition: if left in any degree looſe, it untwiſts itſelf gradually, till the leaves be reſtored to their natural poſition. What better can an animal do for its welfare? A root of a tree meeting with a ditch in its progreſs, is laid open to the air. What follows? It alters its courſe like a rational being, dips into the ground, ſurrounds the ditch, riſes on the oppoſite ſide to its wonted diſtance from the ſurface, and then proceeds in its original direction. Lay a wet ſponge near a root laid open to the air; the root will direct its courſe to the ſponge. Change the place of the ſponge; the root varies its direction. Thruſt a pole into the ground at a moderate diſtance from a ſcandent plant: the plant directs its courſe to the pole, lays hold of it, and riſes on it to its natural height. A honeyſuckle proceeds in its courſe, till it be too long for ſupporting its weight; and then ſtrengthens itſelf by ſhooting into a ſpiral. If it meet with another plant of the ſame kind, they coaleſce for mutual ſupport; the one ſcrewing to the right, the other to the left. If a honeyſuckle twig meets with a dead branch, it ſcrews from the right to the left. The claſpers of briony ſhoot into a ſpiral, and lay hold of whatever comes in their way for ſupport. If, after completing a ſpiral of three rounds, they meet with nothing, they try again by altering their courſe.—

By comparing theſe, and other inſtances of ſeeming voluntary motion in plants, with that ſhare of life wherewith ſome of the inferior kinds of animals are endowed, we can ſcarce heſitate at aſcribing the ſuperiority to the former; that is, putting *ſenſation* out of the queſtion. Muſcles, for inſtance, are fixed to one place as much as plants are; nor have they any power of motion, beſide that of opening and ſhutting their ſhells; and in this reſpect they have no ſuperiority over the motion of the ſenſitive plant: nor does their action diſcover more ſagacity, or even ſo much, as the roots of the plane-tree mentioned by Lord Kames.

M. Buffon, who ſeems to be deſirous of confounding the animal and vegetable kingdoms, denies ſenſation to be any eſſential diſtinction. "Senſation (ſays he) more eſſentially diſtinguiſhes animals from vegetables; but ſenſation is a complex idea, and requires ſome explication. For if ſenſation implied no more than motion conſequent upon a ſtroke or an impulſe, the ſenſitive plant enjoys this power; but if, by ſenſation, we mean the faculty of perceiving and comparing ideas, it is uncertain whether brute animals are endowed with it. If it ſhould be allowed to dogs, elephants, &c. whoſe actions ſeem to proceed from motives ſimilar to thoſe by which men are actuated, it muſt be denied to many ſpecies of animals, particularly to thoſe which appear not to poſſeſs the faculty of progreſſive motion. If the ſenſation of an oyſter, for example, differed only in degree from that of a dog; why do we not aſcribe the ſame ſenſation to vegetables,

bles, though in a degree ſtill inferior? This diſtinction, therefore, between the animal and vegetable, is neither ſufficiently general nor determined. From this inveſtigation, we are led to conclude, that there is no abſolute and eſſential diſtinction between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; but that nature proceeds, by imperceptible degrees, from the moſt perfect to the moſt imperfect animal, and from that to the vegetables; and the freſh water polypus may be regarded as the laſt of animals and the firſt of plants."

It were to be wiſhed, that philoſophers would on ſome occaſions conſider, that a ſubject may be dark, as well on account of their inability to ſee, as when it really affords no light. Our author boldly concludes, that there is no eſſential difference between a plant and an animal, becauſe we aſcribe ſenſation to an oyſter, and none to the ſenſitive plant; but we ought to remember, that though we cannot perceive a diſtinction, it may nevertheleſs exiſt. Before M. Buffon, therefore, had concluded in this manner, he ought to have proved that ſome vegetables were endowed with ſenſation.

It is no doubt, however, as much incumbent on thoſe who take the contrary ſide of the queſtion, to prove that vegetables are not endowed with ſenſation, as it was incumbent on M. Buffon, to have proved that they are. But a little attention will ſhow us, that the difficulty here proceeds entirely from our inability to ſee the principle of ſenſation. We perceive this principle in ourſelves, but no man can perceive it in another: why then does every individual of mankind conclude, that his neighbour has the ſame ſenſations with himſelf? It can only be from analogy. Every man perceives his neighbour formed in a manner ſimilar to himſelf; he acts in a ſimilar manner on ſimilar occaſions, &c. Juſt ſo it is with brute animals. It is no more doubtful that they have ſenſations, than that we have them ourſelves. If a man is wounded with a knife, for inſtance, he expreſſes a ſenſe of pain, and endeavours to avoid a repetition of the injury: wound a dog in the ſame manner, he will alſo expreſs a ſenſe of pain; and, if you offer to ſtrike him again, will endeavour to eſcape, before he feels the ſtroke. To conclude here that the action of the dog proceeded from a principle different from that of the man, would be abſurd and unphiloſophical to the laſt degree.

There are alſo ſenſations eſſentially diſtinct from one another; and in proportion as an animal is endowed with more or fewer of thoſe different ſpecies, it is more or leſs perfect as an animal; but, as long as one of them remains, it makes not the leaſt approach to the vegetable kingdom; and, when they are all taken away, is ſo far from becoming a vegetable, that it is only a maſs of dead matter. The ſenſes of a perfect animal, for inſtance, are five in number. Take away one of them, ſuppoſe ſight, his reſemblance to a vegetable would be as little as before; becauſe a vegetable can neither feel, taſte, nor ſmell; and we ſuppoſe him ſtill to enjoy theſe three ſenſes. Let us, laſtly, ſuppoſe him endued only with the ſenſe of feeling, which, however, ſeems to include that of taſte, and he is no more a vegetable than formerly, only an imperfect animal. If this ſenſe is then taken away, we connect him, not with the vegetable kingdom, but with what M. Buffon calls *brute-matter*. It is to this kingdom, and not to the vegetable, that animals plainly approximate, as they deſcend. Indeed to ſuppoſe an approximation between the vegetable and animal kingdoms, is very abſurd: for, at that rate, the moſt imperfect animal ought to be the moſt perfect plant; but we obſerve no ſuch thing. All animals, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are poſſeſſed of vegetable

vegetable life: and that, as far as we can perceive, in an equal degree, whether the animal life is perfect or imperfect; nor doth there ſeem to be the ſmalleſt connection between the higheſt degree of vegetation, and the loweſt degree of ſenſation. Though all animals, therefore, are poſſeſſed of vegetable life, thoſe two ſeem to be as perfectly diſtinct and incommenſurate to one another as any two things we can poſſibly imagine.

The power of vegetation, for inſtance, is as perfect in an onion or leek, as in a dog, an elephant, or a man: and yet, though you threaten a leek, or an onion ever ſo much, it pays no regard to your words, as a dog would do; nor, though you wound it, does it avoid a ſecond ſtroke. It is this principle of ſelf-preſervation in all animals, which, being the moſt powerful one in their nature, is generally taken, and with very good reaſon, as the true characteriſtic of animal life. This principle is undoubtedly a conſequence of ſenſation; and as it is never obſerved to take place in vegetables, we have a right to ſay that the foundation of it, ſenſation, belongs not to them.

There is no animal, which makes any motion in conſequence of external impulſe where danger is threatened, but what puts itſelf in a poſture of defence; but no vegetable whatever does ſo. A muſcle, when it is touched, immediately ſhuts its ſhell; and as this action puts it in a ſtate of defence, we conclude that it proceeds from the principle of ſelf-preſervation. When the ſenſitive plant contracts from a touch, it is no more in a ſtate of defence than before; for whatever would have deſtroyed it in its expanded ſtate, will alſo do it in its contracted ſtate. We conclude, therefore, that the motion of the ſenſitive plant proceeds only from a certain property, called by the phyſicians *irritability*; and which, though our bodies poſſeſs it in an eminent degree, is a characteriſtic neither of animal nor vegetable life, but belongs to us in common with brute-matter. It is certain that an electrified ſilk-thread ſhows a much greater variety of motions than any ſenſitive plant. If a bit of ſilk-thread is dropt on an electrified metal-plate, it immediately erects itſelf; ſpreads out the ſmall fibres like arms; and, if not detained, will fly off. If a finger is brought near it, the thread ſeems greedily to catch at it. If a candle approaches, it claps cloſe to the plate as if afraid of it.—Why do we not conclude that the thread in this caſe is really afraid of the candle? For this plain reaſon, that its ſeeming flight is not to get away from the candle, but to get towards the electrified metal; and, if allowed to remain there, will ſuffer itſelf to be burnt without offering to ſtir. The ſenſitive plant, in like manner, after it has contracted, will ſuffer itſelf to be cut in pieces, without making the leaſt effort to eſcape. The caſe is not ſo with the meaneſt animal. A hedge-hog, when alarmed, draws its body together, and expands its prickles, thereby putting itſelf in a poſture of defence. Throw it into water, and the ſame principle of ſelf-preſervation prompts it to expand its body and ſwim. A ſnail, when touched, withdraws itſelf into its ſhell; but if a little quicklime is ſprinkled upon it, ſo that its ſhell is no longer a place of ſafety, it is thrown into agonies, and endeavours to avail itſelf of its locomotive power in order to eſcape the danger. In muſcles and oyſters, indeed, we cannot obſerve this principle of ſelf-preſervation, ſo ſtrongly, as nature has deprived them of the power of progreſſive motion: but, as we obſerve them conſtantly to uſe the means which nature has given them for ſelf-preſervation, we can have no reaſon to think that they are deſtitute of that principle upon which it is founded.

But

But there is no need of arguments drawn from the inferior creation. We ourſelves are poſſeſſed both of the animal and vegetable life, and certainly muſt know whether there is any connexion between vegetation and ſenſation, or not.—We are conſcious that we exiſt; that we heat, ſee, &c. but of our vegetation we are abſolutely inconſcious. We feel a pleaſure, for inſtance, in gratifying the calls of hunger and thirſt; but of the proceſs by which our aliment ſupports the body, we are altogether ignorant. If we, then, who are more perfect than other vegetables, are utterly inſenſible of our own vegetable life, why ſhould we imagine that the leſs perfect vegetables are ſenſible of it?

To illuſtrate our reaſoning here by an example. The direction of the roots of the plane-tree, mentioned by Lord Kames, ſhows as much ſagacity, if we are to look only to the outward action, as can be obſerved in any motion of the moſt perfect animal whatever; nevertheleſs, we have not the leaſt ſuſpicion, either that the tree ſaw the ground at a diſtance, or that it was informed of its being there by the reſt of its roots. If a wound is made in the body of a man, and a loſs of ſubſtance is to be repaired, the ſame ſagacity will be obſerved in the arrangement of the fibres, not only as if they were animated, but they will diſpoſe of themſelves ſeemingly with a degree of wiſdom far ſuperior to what we have any idea of; yet this is done without our having the leaſt knowledge either how it is done, or of its being done at all. We have therefore in ourſelves a demonſtration, that vegetable life acts without knowing what it does: and if vegetables are ignorant of their moſt ſagacious actions, why ſhould we ſuſpect that they have a ſenſation, let it be ever ſo obſcure, of any of their inferior ones, ſuch as contracting from a touch, turning toward the ſun, or advancing to meet a pole?

Thus we may eaſily give M. Buffon a reaſon why we aſcribe ſenſation to an oyſter, and none to a vegetable; namely, becauſe we perceive the vegetable do nothing but what is alſo performed in our own bodies, without our having the leaſt ſenſation of it; whereas an oyſter puts itſelf in a defenſive poſture on the approach of danger; and this being an action ſimilar to our own upon a like occaſion, we conclude that it proceeds from the ſame principle of ſenſation. Here it may alſo be obſerved, that though the inferior animals are deficient in the number, they are by no means ſo in the acuteneſs of their ſenſations; on the contrary, though a muſcle or an oyſter is probably endowed with no other ſenſe than that of feeling, yet this ſenſe is ſo exquiſite, it will contract upon the ſlighteſt touch, ſuch as we would be altogether inſenſible of.

The true diſtinction, therefore, between the animal and vegetable world, will ſtill remain in *ſenſation*, notwithſtanding the ſingular appearances, which curious perſons may obſerve in certain vegetable productions.

B. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ON THE COMPARATIVE CORRECTNESS OF THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN WRITERS.

SIR,

ON reading the Eſſay on Correctneſs, by Dr Akenſide, in your Magazine, (Vol. XVI. p. 310.) a train of thoughts were awakened in my mind, ſome of which I could not help committing to writing.

The tenor of the article in general drew my attention, but there was a paſſage

paſſage which made a particular impreſſion, wherein he ſays, "An epic "poem requires, not elegant deſcrip- "tions of objects, but the action, the "reality of them; the parts which "they play in nature, and not the "appearance which they make to the "poet's reflex attention."

The making public the effuſions of a depraved or vitiated taſte, is certainly no great compliment to a generous, and often too credulous public; and has more than once been the occaſion of perverting and miſleading the taſte of others, eſpecially when authorized by a man of power and abilities. But I believe no bad conſequences can ariſe from thoſe thoughts which flow from the untutored lips of a poor mechanic: he has neither time nor talents to bias the public mind: the emanations of a heart unacquainted with deceit is ſimple in its operations,—if bad, they can be paſſed over with neglect, the greateſt of all puniſhments; and if good, will only attract a few ſympathizing hearts to pity the condition of one whoſe ſenſibility has continually to ſtruggle with endleſs toil and brutal ſcepticiſm. If it be neceſſary for a poet to ſtudy the action and the reality of objects, together with the parts which they play in nature, it is as much a neceſſary requiſite, that he ſhould adapt the language of his characters to the ſituation which he gives them: to make unaſſiſted nature declare itſelf in terms which can only be appropriate to the moſt refined manners, or moſt exalted philoſophy, is no ſmall miſtake, but it is one which I have often obſerved. It is not only neceſſary that their language ſhould be conſiſtent with the rank aſſigned them in ſociety, but it ought to be ſuitable to the peculiar circumſtances in which they are placed; there ſhould be a great difference between the ſtyle of a long ſtudied ſpeech, and the reply drawn from a haſty interview. If an author ſhould make a clown, in an unexpected rencounter, deliver himſelf in the ſame elevated ſtrain and tinſel dreſs, in which he has been deſcribing ſome of the moſt ſublime ſcenery in nature, would it be no miſtake? How is it to be ſuppoſed that he can have the command of ſuch a diction, and upon ſuch an occaſion?

It might be ſaid, that the author could not well deviate from ſuch a language, without detracting from the majeſty of his poem: but would a more ſimple and natural manner be more detractory, than the laboured, and almoſt inflated turn, in which we ſuppoſe he makes him expreſs himſelf? The more that any work is calculated to improve the heart, and enlarge the underſtanding, it is the more to be eſteemed; and here I cannot help contraſting one of our famed works, with ſome of the more touching of the French and Germans.

From the great character given the Seaſons, I felt an inclination to read them:—I did ſo, and was pleaſed with their elegance; but, as in moſt poetry which I read, I had more to reaſon myſelf into their beauties, than the feeling them, from any immediate intereſt they made with my paſſions; and I muſt confeſs, that I have felt more pleaſure in weeping with Goethe or Kotzebue, than in ranging through nature with Thomſon. With the latter, our ideas are moſtly fanciful, and the feelings which he awakens are more ſuitable to a kind of ſpiritual exiſtence, than that of the natural: in reading him, we receive an agreeable and ſoft confuſion of pleaſure and amuſement; neither does he exclude a ſpecies of benevolence and good will to mankind; but it is not ſo much the philanthropy of beings like ourſelves, as that of thoſe who can wiſh well, but at the ſame time can view us with a diſintereſtedneſs not ſo congenial to the pleaſures and purſuits of ſuch frail

frail creatures. But with the former, we are men, and we feel as ſuch; for who can read the tales of Marmontel, the writings of Goethe and St Pierre, or the plays of Kotzebue and Schiller, without emotion! the moſt ſympathetic feelings of the human heart are awakened, a ſtream of tears flows from our eyes, we could embrace the whole human race in the arms of pity and benevolence. What a ſource of goodneſs and ſenſibility! What can be more pleaſing to humanity, than to find itſelf alive to every tender ſenſation? the goodneſs of the heart, being the never-failing ſource of internal peace, that principal ingredient in human happineſs.

I have always regretted our Britiſh authors' want of ſucceſs in this department; for, of all their attempts to the natural and affecting, they are far behind the continental ones: the Vicar of Wakefield, (if Britiſh it may be called) alone excepted; for although at firſt ſight we can diſcover in our own the traces of true diſcernment and ſound judgment, ſtill our feelings are either anticipated by the author, or rendered unimportant by the laboured periods and redundant language which he makes uſe of; for Nature, like Thomſon's Lavinia, does ſeem, when "unadorn'd, adorn'd the moſt."

I am,
Sir,
Your conſtant reader,
Lundin Mill, 21ſt *April* 1801. W. RITCHIE.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

Strawberry-Hill, Nov. 5, 1782.

I Thought I had acknowledged and thanked your Lordſhip for the Memoirs of your Society, in the laſt letter I had the honour of writing to you. I was very blameable if I did not, or my memory, I ſuſpect, is not ſo punctual as it uſed to be. Since I did not, I will mention a typographic error which I now recollect, though having lent the tract, I cannot ſpecify the page, but it is in the catalogue of donations. On one of the firſt-mentioned coins of Queen Mary, the reverſe is ſaid to exhibit a *Satyr* inſtead of a *Saltyr*. This blunder may make ſome of her Majeſty's cenſors ſmile.

I congratulate your Lordſhip on the new treaſures you have recovered. Drummond of Hawthornden is a favourite author with me, and the letters of Ben Johnſon and Drayton I ſhould expect to contain ſome entertaining literary anecdotes. Queen Elizabeth's letter on the conſpiracy of the Gowries can hardly be indifferent. There are few hiſtoric events which has been leſs ſatisfactorily cleared up. The plot, if certain, was unaccountably wild. If unfounded, was not leſs abſurdly invented. I have ſometimes ſuſpected that the Gowries having drawn the king into their power, might menace him, to extort ſome favours, which his Majeſty's poltroonery might magnify, and then colour over with pretended fortitude and preſence of mind, which, in ſo ſervile an age, was ſure of being exaggerated and cried up to the ſkies.

If your Lordſhip ſhould print any account of John Law the Miſſiſſippian, and wiſh to give a print of him, I have a portrait of him by Roſalba, the beſt I ever ſaw by her hand, and which muſt be extremely like, as it is the very image of his daughter Lady Wallingford, now living. As the picture is in crayons, and even ſet into the wainſcot of my gallery, it cannot

not be taken down, the artiſt muſt therefore make the drawing from it where it is.

The diſcoveries made by the new teleſcope, which your Lordſhip has been ſo good as to communicate, are ſtupendous indeed! you have launched my meditations into ſuch a vaſt field, that if I topped one channel, I ſhould write a volume—and perhaps finiſh in the clouds. One wiſh I cannot help expreſſing, it is, that ſince our eyes *can* be ſo wonderfully aſſiſted, we could alſo improve others of our ſenſes. Since we contrive to ſee 1710 millions of miles beyond the ſun, one ſhould think it poſſible to form a trumpet for hearing what is ſaid in the moon, which, in compariſon, is but juſt over the way. I do not wonder that Biſhop Wilkins was ambitious of getting thither, even upon the very narrow fund of knowledge that we then poſſeſſed. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

CANDLE-LIGHT SKETCHES.—N°. VII.

Liberty and Neceſſity.

WERE the doctrine which teaches that man is a neceſſary agent, even demonſtrated to be true, yet it is evident that mankind cannot act in conformity to its principles in the affairs of life. It is impoſſible to reduce this ſyſtem to practice, without deſtroying the conſtitution of civil ſociety, and acting contrary to what appears to be the palpable dictates of juſtice and ſound reaſon.

If men proceed upon the principles of neceſſity, it ſeems contrary to juſtice to puniſh any criminal whatever, however heinous the action of which he is guilty, or however aggravated its circumſtances may be;—ſince it is directly ſubverſive of equity, and repugnant to the ſpirit of every civil ſtatute, to puniſh an individual for committing actions which were abſolutely unavoidable.

Upon the principles of neceſſity, even the tyrant who ſacrifices the happineſs of millions of his fellow men to his vicious caprice, muſt likewiſe eſcape with impunity; becauſe, from his education, his ſituation, and the peculiar circumſtances in which he is placed, he is neceſſarily urged to adopt the deſtructive conduct which he purſues. Every thing whatever that takes place, whether virtuous or vicious, whether uſeful or pernicious to ſociety, muſt be overlooked and candidly forgiven, merely *becauſe it has taken place*; and whatever happens is neceſſary, and whatever is neceſſary, ſay juſtice and reaſon, is not an object of puniſhment. Therefore no puniſhment ſhould be annexed to crimes, and no rewards ſubjoined to virtuous conduct!

The ſyſtem of neceſſity recognizes no diſcrimination betwixt virtue and vice. Every thing is equal, becauſe every event is the reſult of irreſiſtible fate. The wretch who ruins a nation, and the patriot who ſaves a falling ſtate, are equally the objects of torpid indifference. To the one it aſcribes no approbation, and to other it imputes no blame; neither had any merit or demerit; both were impelled by uncontroulable circumſtances, and therefore the applauſe or infamy of both ſhould be alike.

Upon the ſame principles, the philoſopher, "who makes many books, and who wearies his fleſh with much ſtudy," poſſeſſes as little claim to fame, as the rude ignorant peaſant, or the indolent drones which infeſt the community. How contrary all this to the feelings of mankind! how inconſiſtent

inconſiſtent with thoſe ardent throes which vibrate even in the breaſt of a neceſſitarian philoſopher!

Solitude.

However fertile may be the genius conferred by nature upon an individual, if he truſts to it alone, and depends ſolely upon the reſources of his own mind, he will never be able, by any efforts however ſtrenuous, to make a diſtinguiſhed figure as a man of letters. Without extenſive reading, without external information, and accurate knowledge of real life, his mind will not have ſufficient *data* to proceed upon, in its reſearches. Ideas muſt be ſuggeſted from without, and combined, compared, and enlarged by the mind. Hence a perſon who ſecludes himſelf from the world, and ſhuts himſelf up in a cell, unleſs he has previouſly acquired a ſufficient ſtock of juſt ſentiments, from attentive obſervation, will never, by the mere force of intellect, produce any thing great or uſeful;—ſomething great and aſtoniſhing indeed he may exhibit, but it will be the *monſtrum horrendum et ingens*.

Even although he may have furniſhed his mind with conſiderable information, ſhould he give up all intercourſe with the ſources whence it was derived, and ceaſe to engage occaſionally in active life; if he is poſſeſſed of a fertile imagination, it will certainly lead him aſtray, and cauſe him to entertain erroneous ideas concerning the world, the real characters of men, and the ſprings of human action. Wrong theories will be formed, and opinions will be entertained which have no foundation but in the prolific brain of their author: a tendency this way muſt be reſtricted in due time, by a proper exerciſe of the judgment in the intercourſe of life: not with one's own family, but with the world at large; by which the ſtagnation will be cleared off: the judgment of men and things will be regulated, and even the conceptions of abſtract truth will be corrected. Thoſe reveries in which a warm philoſophic mind is apt to indulge to an extreme degree, will be conjoined and terminate in fantaſtic concluſions, unleſs they are qualified and acquire proper modifications, at intervals, by an appeal to common ſenſe. The enthuſiaſt, reclining in his favourite ſhade, dreams that he beholds good angels or evil demons in the ſhape of men; and the potency of his fancy prevailing in time over his feebler judgment, he converts his dreams into realities, and paints a picture of human nature, which, whether it be above or below the ſtandard of humanity, bears no reſemblance to the original.

Eſtimate of Character.

The ſmalleſt circumſtances in the conduct of an individual, operating upon a delicately organized mind, have frequently a tendency to bias and form a judgment, either favourable or unfavourable of that perſon, in a more powerful degree than is perhaps recognized at the time when theſe circumſtances are obſerved.—They operate in a ſecret and imperceptible manner, and almoſt without a conſciouſneſs of their having been at all attended to. Yet although theſe apparently trifling incidents, which diſplay traits of character, may be ſuffered to paſs without particular obſervation; none of them fail of their proper effect upon the mind, and a number of them being combined together, and allowed to ferment at leiſure in the fancy, will produce an eſtimate of character by a kind of involuntary impulſe. Hence it happens that a perſon is often attached to or repelled from another, from reaſons which he cannot aſſign, becauſe this prejudice has originated from circumſtances ſo minute, and from ſenſations which made ſo ſlight an impreſſion individually that they cannot

not be recognized in detail, although the aggregate result is the basis of his esteem or disgust.

Perhaps it may be with truth asserted, that the character of a person is better unfolded by minute circumstances of behaviour, than by the performance of signal and illustrious deeds. Even as the peculiar dispositions of a celebrated author are ascertained with more accuracy by a detail of domestic anecdotes, than from the perusal of his works. Illustrious actions require great efforts; and when a person exerts himself in an extraordinary degree, he then surpasses the common standard of his general character, and assumes, for the time, a situation which is out of his ordinary sphere. He is then invested with a holiday garment, and lays aside the robes by which he was formerly distinguished. But when he returns to his former situation,—when no pressing exigency demands an unusual exertion,—when he is at ease in his familiar habits, and all his faculties are at their ordinary stretch;—then is the proper time for observing his character, and acquiring, from the little incidents which daily take place, a knowledge of his peculiar temper of mind. The actions which he then performs, and the character he then displays, are interesting, because they are commensurate to the level of our own feelings, and have a capacity of affecting, more or less, our general happiness; but it may frequently happen, that we cannot sympathise, in an equal degree, with that state of mind, during which extraordinary deeds are accomplished; and therefore, instead of forming our estimate of a character, from these super-eminent actions, we scarcely recognize their singular merit, and judge rather from what we can understand, and what we can feel. They are only a very few who can readily ascribe all the merit due to an illlustrious deed. The greater number of men, in the common intercourse of life, are more affected by trifling civilities, which may please, or little neglects which may offend.

Edinburgh. *A. M.*

EXTRACTS FROM STORCH'S PICTURE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Supply of Bread.

ALL great and populous towns procure the necessaries of life from a greater or less distance; and the richest and most fertile province is not competent to supply products in such quantities and variety as to satisfy the demands of the population and the luxury of those enormous piles of buildings: the ordinary articles of consumption, however, they usually draw from the parts adjacent. The district in which St Petersburg stands is so greatly behind in agriculture and gardening, as to be obliged to fetch its supply of provisions entirely from a distance. Not only the objects of extravagance, but even the simplest necessaries of life, for upwards of two hundred thousand persons, are produced in foreign, and in part very distant climes. Were it not for the large and invaluable communications by water, it would be impossible to provide for the sustenance of St Petersburg: at present it is a source of industry to a numerous class of people who make it their peculiar business; and the exchange of the products for money and wrought commodities, is the means of distributing the collective wealth of the residence, by thousands of petty channels into the remotest provinces.

Bread, that prime and most general necessary, is brought to St Petersburg from the countries bordering on the Volga. Both rye and wheaten bread are eaten here: the latter is the common food of even the lowest and poorest classes. The goodness of it naturally in part depends on the man-

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ner of its preparation, and accordingly varies very much. On the whole, the baking here is good, and often excellent, it being impoſſible any where, even in Paris, to eat better bread than here. At the tables of the great, and in what are called good houſes, only wheat bread is eaten; and what a conſiderable article this at times may be, is apparent from the houſekeeping of Count Razumofsky; where, in far cheaper times, the conſumption of the ſeveral kinds of bread alone came annually to upwards of a thouſand rubles. The rye bread is well taſted, and yields more nouriſhment. It is univerſally eaten, and even in families of good condition, where they have the means of chooſing between this and the other. The poorer ſort uſe what is called black bread, prepared of rye meal unbolted, and is uncommonly nutritious. The common Ruſſian, with this black bread, likewiſe frequently eats rolls made of coarſe wheat flour, called kalatſches, and are ſold cheap about the ſtreets.

The conſumption of this neceſſary may be tolerably well aſcertained by the number and burden of the barks that bring the flour. Of meal, barley, &c. upwards of four millions eight hundred thouſand poods *, are annually brought hither. The price of the bolted wheat flour is now at two rubles † twenty kopeeks the pood. A pound of rye bread coſts now at the baker's four kopeeks; a pound of black bread one kopeek and a half.

As the price of flour, by various accidental circumſtances, and the greater or leſs quantity imported, was liable to frequent fluctuations, and ſometimes was kept very high for a long time together, the Empreſs Catharine took the matter into conſideration; and, in order to free the inferior orders of the community from the extortions of the corn-chandlers, in the year 1780 erected a capacious flour magazine, from which any one may provide himſelf with this indiſpenſable article of life at a moderate price, but only in ſmall quantities.

Frauds of Shopkeepers.—Stories of Cheats.

Great as the ſecurity of the city is in regard to acts of open violence, yet it is neceſſary for every one to be upon his guard againſt artful impoſtors and deep-laid ſtratagems. The frequent inſtances of this kind make every Ruſſian wary, and therefore they are not eaſily made the dupes of their countrymen; but ſo much the more do they make up for this at the expenſe of ſtrangers and foreigners, particularly when they are not acquainted with the language of the country. The ſhopkeepers and merchants commonly aſk three times, and frequently even five times as much as the commodity is worth; the unknowing offer the half, and think they have made a good bargain, till they find, when too late, that they have been miſerably cheated. To give damaged goods a fair appearance, to defraud in meaſure and weight in an imperceptible manner, to ſlip bad goods among the better that have been bought and ordered home: all theſe, and a multitude of other tricks, no dealers in the world underſtand better than the Ruſſian. As the Ruſſians in general are ſurpriſingly cunning and of quick parts, they are eminently addicted to this ſpecies of induſtry; and the pickpockets of St Peterſburg and Moſco may ſafely lay wagers on their dexterity with thoſe of London and Paris.

Some time ſince the following affair happened at Moſco, which excited great curioſity both there and at the reſidence; and on account of its

* A pood is thirty-ſix Engliſh pounds.
† A ruble conſiſts of a hundred kopeeks.

its originality, deſerves to be noticed while we are on this ſubject. A wealthy nobleman, well known as a fancier of precious ſtones, fell accidentally in company with a perſon unknown to him, who wore on his finger a ring of great beauty and value. After a long diſcourſe on its real worth, the nobleman offered a conſiderable price for it; which the ſtranger at firſt refuſed, on the reaſonable ground that he had no deſire to part with it. At length, however, to evade the repeated importunities of the nobleman, he declared that he could not ſell it, becauſe—the ſtones were not genuine. This declaration filled all the company, among whom were connoiſſeurs, with amazement. The nobleman, in order to be ſure of the matter, deſired to have the ring for a few days againſt ſufficient ſecurity, received it, and ran from one jeweller to another, who all unanimouſly pronounced the ſtones to be genuine, and of great value. With this aſſurance, and the hope of a good bargain, he brought back the ring to its owner, who, on receiving it, put it, with great indifference, into his waiſtcoat pocket.—The negotiation now began afreſh; the ſtranger perſiſted in his reſolution, till at length the nobleman offered a ſum which was pretty near the true value of it. "This ring," returned the ſtranger, "is a token of "friendſhip; but I am not rich e-"nough to reject ſo large a ſum as "you offer for it. Yet this high "offer is the very reaſon of my not "complying. How can you, if you "are thoroughly conſcious of what "you are doing, offer ſo much mo-"ney for a ring, which the owner "himſelf confeſſes to be made up of "falſe ſtones?"—"If your determi-"nation depends only on that," replied the buyer, "here take at once "the ſum, (laying it in bank-notes "upon the table,) and I call the "gentlemen here preſent to witneſs, "that I voluntarily, and after due "conſideration, pay it." The ſeller took the money, and gave the nobleman the ring, repeating the declaration, that the ſtones were falſe, and that it was ſtill time to make the bargain void. The latter obſtinately refuſed to hearken to his advice, haſtened joyfully home, and found—what the reader has already gueſſed—that the ſtranger had ſaid what was too true. Inſtead of the genuine ring, he had a falſe one made exactly like the other. The affair was brought into a court of juſtice; but as the ſeller proved, that during the whole buſineſs there was no queſtion at all about genuine ſtones; that the purchaſer expreſsly treated only for a falſe ring, and he, on the other hand, ſold him only a falſe ring; the judge was accordingly obliged to pronounce in favour of the latter.

The arts of cheating in the articles of proviſions are no where better underſtood than here. Ordinary deceptions of this nature happen in every place; but when one looks at a fowl, which to all appearance is finely fattened, and finds it only filled with wind, or aſparagus, deprived of their eatable part, pointed again and coloured with a tempting verdure, no man will call theſe ordinary tricks.

A lady, who had not been long come out of Germany, and had heard much from her acquaintance at Peterſburg of the many artifices of this nature practiſed in that city, took the reſolution to uſe the utmoſt caution in all her dealings, in order to refute the common opinion, that every ſtranger muſt buy his wiſdom. Several days paſſed on: one morning, however, a raſnoſchtſchik * entered her apartment, and offered her a pound of tea, the laſt remains of what he had to ſell. She weighed the parcel, and found it juſt; ſhe made a trial: the tea was unadulterated,

* Raſnoſchtſchiks are venders of ſmall articles about the ſtreets.

ed, and well flavoured: she shook it all out into a basin; no deceit was discoverable. She inquired the price, and offered a third part of what he asked: the vender was naturally not satisfied with this offer: turned his tea back again into the box, wrapped a cloth about it, and crammed it into his bosom. At length the bargain was struck, and the commodity delivered; however, prudence does no harm; the lady opened the box, and saw the tea she had bought. She shut it up, to the great joy of the seller, who in the mean time had asked her, smiling, why she was so extremely cautious, and why she had so very bad an opinion of his honesty. The money was paid; the rasnoschtschik went his way; and some days after the box was found full of sand and grains, excepting the surface, which was really good tea.

Occasional Inundations—Precautions against them.

This city, from its situation at the mouth of a large navigable river, is very often exposed to inundations. On a continuance of westerly winds the water rises to the height of ten feet above its ordinary level. At five feet it overflows only the western parts of the town, in places where the Neva has no rampart; but on a swell of the water to ten feet, only the easternmost parts escape a general inundation. In the year 1777, on Sunday, the 10th of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the water rose to the height of ten feet seven inches above its usual level; and though in two hours afterwards it had again retired within its banks, yet this short inundation produced very extraordinary effects. A ship from Lubeck was carried into the wood of Vassilli-ostrof: the Dutchess of Kingston's famous yacht, which she had quitted a few days before, was cast upon the bar, and greatly damaged; many wooden houses were washed away, and several persons had lost their lives during the obscurity of the night.

Since this remarkable inundation, proper measures of prudence and caution have been adopted. For several years the height of the water had been regularly marked at the castle. Now, at all risings of the river, signals were appointed at the admiralty, as a warning to the inhabitants. Whenever it rises above its banks at the mouth of the Great Neva, notice is given to the town by three distinct firings of cannon, which are repeated at intervals, as the danger increases. Within the town, in this case, five cannons are fired from the admiralty battery, and on the steeple of it by day four white flags are displayed, and by night four lanterns are hung out; and at the same time the church bells are slowly tolled. In places most exposed to the inundation, vessels are kept in readiness for saving the people. These regulations, the increasing buildings, the embanking, and the magnificent stone quay of the Neva, together with the extension of the water-surface by the various canals, render these western gales less alarming to the inhabitants of St Petersburg; so that a swell of five feet above the level now excites but little or even no attention.

Hearths in the Streets.

A peculiarity observable here are the street hearths; which, both on that account, and from their humane design in providing a comfortable place of resort to the poor drivers and others of the lower class who are obliged to wait in the streets in the winter season, deserve a short description. One of these hearths consists of a circular spot surrounded by a parapet of granite, having a bench within of the same material, covered with an iron roof, supported on pillars of that metal; and in the middle

is

is kindled a large fire, round which twenty or thirty perſons may conveniently ſit and enjoy the warmth. Iron ſhutters are likewiſe placed on the ſtone parapet, reaching up to within a couple of feet from the roof, which, ſliding in grooves, are eaſily moved ſo as to keep off the force of the chilling blaſts. On all the principal ſquares, near the playhouſes, and wherever a number of equipages are uſually collected, and the coachmen and ſervants are obliged to wait ſeveral hours in the cold, theſe fire-hearths are conſtructed. From being all made of granite, with painted iron roofs and ſcreens, they likewiſe add to the embelliſhment of the places where they ſtand.

Ingenious Works of Art.—A Curious Piece of Mechanism.

Moſt of the trades that relate to luxuries are here carried on to ſuch an extent, and in ſo great perfection, as to render it, at leaſt for the reſidence, unneceſſary to import thoſe articles from abroad. The chief of theſe are works in the nobler metals. Here are forty-four Ruſſian and one hundred and thirty-nine foreign, conſequently in all one hundred and eighty-three workers in gold, ſilver, and trinkets, as maſters; and beſides them ſeveral gilders and ſilverers;—a monſtrous diſproportion, when compared with thoſe employed in the uſeful and indiſpenſable buſineſſes. The pomp of the court, and the luxury of the rich and great, have rendered a taſte in works of this kind ſo common, and carried the art itſelf to ſuch a pitch, that the moſt extraordinary objects of it are here to be met with. Several of them are wrought in a ſort of manufactory: in one ſet of premiſes are all the various workmen and ſhops for completing the moſt elegant devices, ornamental and uſeful from the rough bullion. Even the embroiderers in gold and ſilver, though they are not formed into a company, are yet pretty numerous. The works they produce are finiſhed in ſo high a taſte, that quantities of them are ſold in the ſhops that deal in Engliſh or French goods, and to which they are not inferior. This buſineſs, which is a perpetual ſource of profit to a great number of widows and young women of ſlender incomes, forms a ſtrong objection to the declamations againſt luxury. Perhaps the remark is not unneceſſary, that ſham laces and embroidery cannot here be uſed, even on the ſtage.

Joinery is practiſed as well by the Ruſſians as the Germans; but the cabinet-maker's art, in which the price of the ingenuity far exceeds the value of the materials, is at preſent ſolely confined to ſome foreigners, amongſt whom the Germans diſtinguiſh themſelves to their honour. The artiſts of that nation occaſionally execute maſter-pieces, made at the intervals of leiſure, under the influence of genius and taſte, for which they find a ready ſale in the reſidence of a great and magnificent court. Thus not long ſince one of theſe made a cabinet, which for invention, taſte, and excellency of workmanſhip, exceeded every thing that had ever been ſeen in that way. The price of this piece of art was ſeven thouſand rubles; and the artiſt declared, that with this ſum he ſhould not be paid for the years of application he had beſtowed upon it. Another monument of German ingenuity is preſerved in the Academy of Sciences, in the model of a bridge after a deſign of the ſtate-counſellor Von Gerhard. This bridge, the moſt magnificent work of the kind, if the poſſibility of its conſtruction could be proved, conſiſts of eleven arches, a drawbridge for letting veſſels paſs, diſtinct raiſed foot-ways, and landing-places, &c. The beauty of the model, and the excellency of its execution, leave every thing of the ſort very far behind.

The

The Empreſs Catharine rewarded the artificer with a preſent of four thouſand rubles, and he has ever ſince been employed by the court.—Among the more capital undertakers of this claſs are people who keep warehouſes of ready-made goods for ſale; one in particular, who has by him to the amount of ſeveral thouſand rubles, in-inlaid or parquetted floors of all kinds of wood, patterns, and colours, that only require to be put together, which may be done in a few days. Another confines himſelf to the making of coffins, of which he keeps a great quantity, of every form and ſize, and at all prices. Several of theſe dealers on a large ſcale have neither ſhop, nor tools, nor journeymen, but engage only in podriads; for example, to execute all the timber and wood work in a new-built houſe, and then take on the neceſſary workmen, over whom they act as ſurveyors.—Before we diſmiſs this ſubject, a man and his work muſt be mentioned, who does honour to his country, Germany; and in his line has excelled any thing that the moſt refined ingenuity of England and France has ever produced. The name of this man is Rœntgen; he is a native of Neuwied, and belongs to the ſect of Moravian Brethren. He has lived many years, at ſeveral times, in St Peterſburg, and has embelliſhed and enriched the palaces of the monarch and the great perſonages of the court with the aſtoniſhing productions of his art. In the imperial hermitage are a great many pieces of furniture, cabinets, clocks, and other works, of his invention and execution. They are compoſed of the greateſt variety of woods, to which the artiſt, by a certain preparation, has given a peculiar hardneſs and durability; and which, by the moſt laborious and extraordinary mode of poliſhing, have received a gloſs which needs no rubbing for its preſervation. The workmanſhip of theſe pieces is not leſs wonderful than their invention; not a joint is viſible; all is fitted ſo exactly together as though it were molten at one caſt: ſome are inlaid with bronze-work of the moſt beautiful and diverſified gilding; others with bas-reliefs, gems, and nntiques. But the moſt ſuperlative production of this artiſt is a bureau, or writing-deſk, which the Empreſs preſented to the muſeum of the Academy of Sciences about eighteen years ago. Here the genius of the inventor has laviſhed its riches and its fertility in the greateſt variety of compoſitions: all ſeems the work of enchantment. On opening this amaziug deſk, in front appears a beautiful group of bas-reliefs in bronze, ſuperbly gilt; which, by the ſlighteſt preſſure on a ſpring, vaniſhes away, giving place to a magnificent writing-flat, inlaid with gems. The ſpace above this flat is devoted to the keeping of valuable papers or money. The bold hand that ſhould dare to invade this ſpot would immediately be its own betrayer; for, at the leaſt touch of the table part, the moſt charming ſtrains of ſoft and plaintive muſic inſtantly begin to play upon the ear; the organ from whence it proceeds occupying the lower part of the deſk behind. Several ſmall drawers for holding the materials for writing, &c. likewiſe ſtart forward by the preſſure of their ſprings, and ſhut again as quickly, without leaving behind a trace of their exiſtence. If one would change the table part of the bureau into a reading-deſk, from the upper part a board ſprings forward, from which, with incredible velocity, all the parts of a commodious and well-contrived reading-deſk expand and take their proper places. But the mechaniſm of this performance of art, as well as its outward ornaments, ſhould be ſeen, as nothing can be more difficult to deſcribe. The inventor offered this rare and aſtoniſhing piece to the Empreſs Catharine

II. for twenty thouſand rubles; but ſhe generouſly thought that this ſum would be barely ſufficient to pay for the workmanſhip: ſhe therefore recompenſed his talent with a farther preſent of five thouſand rubles.

EXTRACTS FROM DR RENDER'S TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Francfort.—Abolition of Funeral Pomp.

DURING the reign of the late Emperor Joſeph II. many ſalutary laws were eſtabliſhed in this and other Imperial cities. It ought to be remarked, that all theſe ſtand immediately under the protection of the Emperor; on which account he has a great influence in their government. This power in ſome degree extends, likewiſe, over all the German princes; and the Emperor's commands are in general ſtrictly obeyed; particularly where they concern the intereſt of the whole Empire.

The old cuſtom of indulging extravagantly in the expence of funeral pomp and coſtly mourning, by which many families had nearly ruined themſelves, has been altogether aboliſhed in Francfort, and almoſt throughout the Empire.

A burial, including the mourning for the whole houſehold and relations, formerly often amounted (according to the rank and nobility of a family) to ſeveral thouſand guilders, and thoſe of leſs rank to ſeveral hundreds. At Francfort, in particular, funerals have been conducted with an uncommon degree of expenſive ſolemnity. Several men, clothed in black cloaks, with an appendage of a black veil of about three yards long, forming a train behind, and ſweeping the ground, were employed for the ſpace of three days to invite about one hundred and fifty, or two hundred mourners, to walk in proceſſion after the coffin. All the family, relations, and friends of the deceaſed in the ſame dreſs, with each a lemon in his hand, accompanied the corpſe in ſo many mourning coaches. The bier was carried by twelve perſons, who in their way to the churchyard, according to the diſtance, ſtopped at intervals in the open ſtreet, and uncovered the coffin, to expoſe the face of the deceaſed. A band of ſingers, three days preceding the burial, aſſembled in the ſtreets before the houſe, chanting for an hour a ſolemn dirge. When the corpſe was carried to the ground, the ſingers followed in a coach, and chanted round the grave. The crucifix was at all funerals carried before the corpſe, without any regard to the particular religion of the deceaſed. That of a nobleman was conducted in the ſame manner, but with far greater pomp. It commenced in the night-time at eleven o'clock, and all the mourners and choriſters, amounting to ſeveral hundreds, with each a double torch in his hands, preceded the corpſe. This ſtrange and ruinous cuſtom was at once aboliſhed by law. At preſent a funeral in Germany, be the perſon ever ſo rich, or even of the higheſt claſs of nobility, is not attended with an expence of more than fifty guilders, or about five pounds Engliſh, at the moſt; and thoſe of leſs fortune not more than ten guilders, and frequently not ſo much.

Theſe ſolemnities generally take place about the third or fourth day after the perſon's death. The body is interred without pomp, parade, or ſhow, an hour after day-break. Mourning is wholly aboliſhed, and prohibited under a heavy penalty, even to the mere wearing of a black crape or ribband.

This ſalutary law was firſt obſerved at the deſire of the amiable and much-beloved Landgravine of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who before her death commanded, that twelve private ſoldiers

diers of the horſe-guards ſhould carry her remains to the grave, and to be buried in an adjacent grove of a public garden. Her grave is to be ſeen at the preſent moment; and many Engliſh families who travel through Francfort, go to Darmſtadt, which is diſtant about twelve Engliſh miles, in order to viſit her tomb; on the top of which ſtands a ſmall urn of white marble, which the great Frederic II. King of Pruſſia, ſent from Potſdam with this ſhort epitaph engraven on it, namely, "To the me-"mory of my beloved friend and "dear relation," in token of the eſteem he had for that univerſally beloved princeſs. Her example was followed by her huſband, the late Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt. He was a true friend of mankind, and ſo peculiarly attached was he to his army, that he deſired to be buried among his ſoldiers.

Salutary Laws againſt Burying the Dead in Churches.

About fifteen years ago a truly excellent law was paſſed and obſerved with great punctuality in Francfort, as well as in all other parts of the Empire, of which the Emperor Joſeph was the legiſlator, and which deſerves to be imitated in many foreign countries. This law prohibits the burying of dead bodies in any church or chapel whatever. Neither rank nor opulence can obtain permiſſion to evade it, in the enforcement of which no reſpect is paid to perſons. "It is horrid," ſaid the deceaſed Emperor, "that a place of "worſhip, a temple of the Supreme "Being, ſhould be converted into a "peſt-houſe for living creatures. A "perſon, who upon his death-bed "makes it a condition of his will to "be buried in a church or chapel, "acts like a madman; he ought to "ſet his fellow-creatures a good ex-"ample, and not do all in his power "to deſtroy their conſtitutions, by "expoſing them to the effluvia ari-"ſing from a corpſe in a ſtate of pu-"trefaction."

Since that time, the Germans have even begun to remove the burying-places a mile or two from every city or town; by which means they have aboliſhed, or paved the way towards aboliſhing, all the nonſenſical epitaphs and laughable inſcriptions which generally abound in churchyards, and too often diſgrace the memory they mean to celebrate; and have ſubſtituted for the offenſive cemetery an agreeable kind of garden, more calculated to inſpire calm devotion than ſentiments of horror.

It is ſhocking to contraſt this with many ſmall towns in European countries, where there may frequently be ſeen fourteen or fifteen churchyards, when one on an extenſive ſcale, out of the town, would be fully ſufficient to anſwer every good purpoſe *.

Old Hock.

The wine produced in the circuit of Hochheim, whence the Engliſh derive the name "Old Hock," is hardly one mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth. In years of abundance this ſpot produces rarely more than about two hundred hogſheads. Moſt of this wine belongs to the chapters of Mentz, and conſequently is generally conſumed by the prelates themſelves. They, however, make ſome preſents of it to the Emperor, Pope, cardinals, and ſome of the moſt eminent princes in Germany. The

* During my reſidence at the univerſity of Cambridge, I obſerved that half the ſpace of the town conſiſted of churchyards. There are no leſs than fifteen pariſhes, and as many churchyards; and it is remarkable, that many of them contain a public pump! Even in the city of London there are ſeveral public pumps, either in churchyards or cloſe to them; and it is very ſingular, that the water is generally eſteemed for its excellence.

The quantity which is ſold and ſent abroad is very trifling. There are places which produce as excellent wine as that of Hochheim, as Nierſtein, Rûdeſheim, and that of Worms, called *Leibfrau Milch, i. e.* "Virgins Milk," and likewiſe in various other places, which wines are generally exported under the ſame name as that above named Old Hock. However, the misinformed Engliſhman ſtill retains his prejudice of erroneouſly calling all Rheniſh wines "Old "Hock."

EXTRACTS FROM STRUTT'S SPORTS AND PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Hawking, &c.

HAWKING, or the art of training and flying of hawks, for the purpoſe of catching other birds *, is generally placed at the head of thoſe amuſements that can only be practiſed in the country; and probably it obtained this precedency from its being a paſtime ſo generally followed by the nobility, not in this country only, but alſo upon the continent. Perſons of high rank rarely appeared without their dogs and their hawks; the latter they carried with them when they journeyed from one country to another, and ſometimes even when they went to battle, and would not part with them to procure their own liberty when taken priſoners. Theſe birds were conſidered as enſigns of nobility; and no action could be reckoned more diſhonourable to a man of rank than to give up his hawk †.

I cannot trace the origin of hawking to an earlier period than the middle of the fourth century. Julius Firmicus, who lived about that time, is the firſt Latin author that ſpeaks of falconers, and the art of teaching one ſpecies of birds to fly after and catch others. An Engliſh writer, upon what authority I know not, ſays, that hawking was firſt invented and practiſed by Frederic Barbaroſſa, when he beſieged Rome. It appears, however, to be very certain that this amuſement was diſcovered abroad, when it became faſhionable, ſometime before it was known in this country: the period of its introduction cannot be clearly determined; but, about the middle of the eighth century, Winifred, or Boniface, archbiſhop of Mons, who was himſelf a native of England, preſented to Ethelbert, king of Kent, one hawk and two falcons; and a king of the Mercians requeſted the ſame Winifred to ſend to him two falcons that had been trained to kill cranes. In the ſucceeding century, the ſport was very highly eſteemed by the Anglo Saxon nobility; and the training and flying of hawks became one of the eſſentials in the education of a young man of rank. Alfred the Great is commended for his early proficiency in this, as well as in other faſhionable amuſements:

* It is alſo very frequently called *falconry*, or *fauconry*; and the perſon who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer*, but never, I believe, the hawker.

The Mews at Charing Croſs, Weſtminſter, ſo called, from the word *mew*, which, in the falconers' language, is the name of a place, wherein the hawkes are put at the moulting time, when they caſt their feathers. The king's hawkes were kept at this place as early as the year 1377, an. 1 Richard II.; but A. D. 1537, the 27th year of Henry VIII. it was converted into ſtables for that monarch's horſes, and the hawkes were removed. See Stow's Survey of London, p. 28.

† Memoires des Inſcrip. tom. ix. p. 542. The ancient Engliſh illuminators have uniformly diſtinguiſhed the portrait of King Stephen by giving him a hawk upon his hand, to ſignify, I preſume, by that ſymbol, that he was nobly, though not royally born. See the Regal and Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities of England.

ments: he is even ſaid to have written a treatiſe upon the ſubject of hawking; but there is no ſuch work at preſent in exiſtence, that can with any degree of certainty be attributed to him. The paſtime of hawking muſt, no doubt, at this period, have been very generally followed, to call for the prohibition inſerted in a charter granted to the abbey of Abington, by Kenulph, king of the Mercians; which reſtrains all perſons from carrying of hawks, and thereby treſpaſſing upon the lands belonging to the monks who reſided therein.

Edward III. according to Froiſſart, had with him in his army, when he invaded France, thirty falconers on horſeback, who had charge of his hawks; and every day he either hunted, or went to the river for the purpoſe of hawking, as his fancy inclined him. From the frequent mention that is made of hawking by the water-ſide, not only by the hiſtorians, but alſo by the romance-writers of the middle ages, I ſuppoſe that the purſuit of water-fowls afforded the moſt diverſion. The author laſt quoted, ſpeaking of the Earl of Flanders, ſays, he was always at the river, where his falconer caſt off one falcon after the heron, and the Earl another. In the poetical romance of the 'Square of low Degree,' the King of Hungary promiſes his daughter, that, at her return from hunting, ſhe ſhould hawk by the river ſide, with gos hawk, gentle falcon, and other well-tutored birds: ſo alſo Chaucer, in the rhime of Sir Thopas, ſays, that he could hunt the wild deer,

"And ryde on haukynge by the *ryver*,
"With grey g s hawke in hande."

An anonymous writer, of the ſeventeenth century, records the following anecdote: "Sir Thomas "Jermin, going out with his ſervants, "and brooke hawkes one evening, at "Bury, they were no ſooner abroad, "but fowle were found, and he called "out to one of his falconers, *off with "your jerkin*; the fellow being into "the wind did not heare him; at "which he ſtormed, and ſtill cried "out, *off with your jerkin, you knave, "off with your jerkin*. Now it fell "out that there was, at that inſtant, "a plaine townſman of Bury, in a "freeze jerkin, ſtood betwixt him "and his falconer, who ſeeing Sir "Thomas in ſuch a rage, and thinking he had ſpoken to him, unbut-"toned himſelf amaine, threw off his "jerkin, and beſought his worſhippe "not to be offended, for he would "off with his doublet too, to give "him content."

Hawking was performed on horſeback, or on foot, as occaſion required: on horſeback, when in the fields and open country; and on foot when in the woods and coverts. In following the hawk on foot, it was uſual for the ſportſman to have a ſtout pole with him, to aſſiſt him in leaping over little rivulets and ditches, which might otherwiſe prevent him in his progreſs; and this we learn from an hiſtorical fact related by Hall; who informs us, that Henry VIII. purſuing his hawk on foot, at Hitchen, in Hertfordſhire, attempted, with the aſſiſtance of his pole, to jump over a ditch that was half full of muddy water; the pole broke, and the King fell with his head into the mud, where he would have been ſtifled, had not a footman, named John Moody, who was near at hand, and ſeeing the accident, leaped into the ditch, and releaſed his Majeſty from his perilous ſituation: "and ſo," ſays the honeſt hiſtorian, "God of hys "goodneſſe preſerved him."

Horſe-Racing.

Two centuries back horſe-racing was conſidered as a liberal paſtime, practiſed for pleaſure rather than profit, without the leaſt idea of reducing it to a ſyſtem of gambling. It is ranked with hunting and hawking, and oppoſed to dice and card-playing by an old Scotch poet, who

who laments that the latter had in great meaſure ſuperſeded the former. One of the puritannical writers, in the reign of Elizabeth, who, though he is very ſevere againſt cards, dice, vain plays, interludes, and other idle paſtimes, allows of horſe-racing as "yielding good exercif," which he certainly would not have done, had it been in the leaſt degree obnoxious to the cenſure which at preſent it ſo juſtly claims.

Burton, who wrote at the decline of the ſeventeenth century, ſays ſarcaſtically, "Horſe-races are deſports "of great men, and good in them-"ſelves, though many gentlemen by "ſuch meaus gallop quite out of "their fortunes," which may be conſidered as a plain indication, that they had begun to be productive of miſchief at the time he wrote; and fifty years afterwards, they were the occaſion of a new and deſtructive ſpecies of gambling. The following lines are from a ballad, in D'Urfey's collection of ſongs. It is called "New Market," which place was then famous for the exhibition of horſe-races.

"Let cullies that loſe at a race,
"Go venture at hazard to win,
"Or he that is bubbled at dice
"Recover at cocking again;
"Let jades that are founder'd be bought,
"Let jockeys play crimp to make ſport.—
"——Another makes racing a trade,
"And dreams of his projects to come;
"And many a crimp match has made,
"By bubbling another man's groom."

From what has been ſaid, it ſeems clear enough, that this paſtime was originally practiſed in England for the ſake of exerciſe, or by way of emulation; and, generally ſpeaking, the owners of the horſes were the riders. Theſe conteſts, however, attracted the notice of the populace, and drew great crowds of people together to behold them; which induced the inhabitants of many towns and cities to affix certain times for the performance of ſuch ſports, and prizes were appointed as rewards for the ſucceſsful candidates.

In the reign of James I. public races were eſtabliſhed in many parts of the kingdom; and it is ſaid, that the diſcipline and modes of preparing the horſes upon ſuch occaſions were much the ſame as are practiſed in the preſent day. The races were then called *bell-courſes*, becauſe the prize was a *ſilver bell*.

At the latter end of the reign of Charles I. races were held in Hyde Park and at New Market. After the Reſtoration, horſe-racing was revived and much encouraged by Charles II. who frequently honoured this paſtime with his preſence; and for his own amuſement, when he reſided at Windſor, appointed races to be made in Datchet Mead. At New Market, where it is ſaid he entered horſes and run them in his name, he eſtabliſhed a houſe for his better accommodation; and he alſo occaſionally viſited other places where horſe-races were inſtituted.

At this time, it ſeems that the bells were converted into cups, or bowls, or ſome other pieces of plate, which were uſually valued at one hundred guineas each; and upon theſe trophies of victory the exploits and pedigree of the ſucceſsful horſes were moſt commonly engraved. William III. was alſo a patroniſer of this paſtime, and eſtabliſhed an academy for riding; and his Queen not only continued the bounty of her predeceſſors, but added ſeveral plates to the former donations. George I. inſtead of a piece of plate, gave an hundred guineas to be paid in ſpecie.

Archery.

Among the arts that have been carried to a high degree of perfection in this kingdom, there is no one more conſpicuous than that of archery. Our anceſtors uſed the bow for a double purpoſe: in time of war, it was

was a dreadful inſtrument of deſtruction; and in peace it became an object of amuſement. It will be needleſs to inſiſt upon the ſkill of the Engliſh archers, or to mention their wonderful performances in the field of battle. The victories they obtained over their enemies are many and glorious; they are their beſt eulogiums, and ſtand upon record in the hiſtories of this country, for the peruſal, and for the admiration of poſterity.

The Anglo-Saxons and the Danes were certainly well acquainted with the uſe of the bow; a knowledge they derived at an early period from their progenitors. The Scandinavian ſcalds, ſpeaking in praiſe of the heroes of their country, frequently add to the reſt of their acquirements a ſuperiority of ſkill in handling of the bow. It does not, however, appear, that this ſkill was extended beyond the purpoſe of procuring food, or for paſtime, either by the Saxons or by the Danes, in times anterior to the Conqueſt.

It is well known that the Normans uſed the bow as a military weapon; and, under their government, the practice of archery was not only much improved, but generally diffuſed throughout the kingdom.

In the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I. the Earl of Warwick had in his army a number of ſoldiers called *Balliſtarii*; and this word is tranſlated *croſs-bow men* by our chronicle-writers; but certainly it may with equal propriety be rendered *ſlingers*, or *caſters of ſtones*, who frequently formed a part of the Anglo-Norman armies.

From this period we hear but little concerning the croſs-bows, as military weapons, until the battle of Creſſy; at which time they were uſed by a large body of Genoeſe ſoldiers, who were particularly expert in the management of theſe weapons, and aſſiſted the French upon that memorable occaſion; but their efforts were ineffectual when oppoſed to the archery of the Engliſh. Previous to the commencement of the battle there fell a ſharp ſhower of rain, which wetted the ſtrings of the croſs-bows; and, we are told, in great meaſure prevented the archers from doing their uſual execution: but the ſtrings of the long-bows uſed by the Engliſhmen do not appear to have been damaged in the leaſt by the rain; this might ariſe from their being made with different materials; or, more probably, from their being kept with the bows, in the bow caſes, during the continuance of the ſhower; for every man had a caſe of canvas, or of ſome ſuch material, to draw over his bow when he had done uſing it.

In the ſucceeding annals the croſs-bow is continually ſpoken of as a weapon of war. The year after the celebrated victory was obtained at Creſſy, Charles Earl of Blois, at the ſiege of Le Roche de Rien, had no leſs than 2000 croſs-bow men in his army. The croſs-bow was uſed by the Engliſh ſoldiers chiefly at ſieges of fortified places, and on ſhipboard, in battles upon the ſea. But the great fame acquired by our countrymen in archery, was derived from their practice with the long-bow: and to this inſtrument they gave the preference.

The length of the bow is not clearly aſcertained; thoſe uſed by the ſoldiery appear, in the manuſcript drawings, to have been as tall, at leaſt, as the bearers; agreeable to an ordinance made in the fifth year of Edward IV. commanding every man to have a bow his own height; and they might, upon the average, be ſomething ſhort of ſix feet long. The arrows uſed by the Engliſh archers at the memorable battle of Agincourt, were a full yard in length. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, ſays,—"The Corniſh archers for long ſhooting, uſed arrows a cloth-yard long."

The

The old and more modern ballads of Chevy Chace ſpeak of the arrow as being the length of a cloth yard; but ſome of theſe poetical legends extend it an ell.

Hall mentions a company of archers, who met King Henry VIII. at Shooter's Hill, on a May day morning, where they diſcharged their bows in his preſence, and the arrows made a loud whiſtling in their flight, "by crafte of the heade." The ſtrangeneſs of the noiſe, we are informed, ſurpriſed his Majeſty, though at the ſame time he was much pleaſed with the contrivance. A modern author * aſſures us, this ſound was occaſioned by holes being made in the arrow heads, and that ſuch weapons were uſed upon military occaſions, and eſpecially as ſignals; but not, I preſume, before the time mentioned by the hiſtorian; for, had not thoſe arrows been newly introduced, there is no reaſon why the King, who was well acquainted with every branch of archery, ſhould have been ſurpriſed at the ſound they made, or pleaſed at the ſight of them.

If the metrical romances and ballads of the former ages may be depended upon, the ſtrength of our Engliſh archers in drawing of the bow, and their ſkill in directing the arrow to its mark, were juſtly the objects of admiration.

The reader, I truſt, will pardon the inſertion of the following extracts from two old poetical legends, which convey, at leaſt, ſome idea of the practice of archery, in times anterior to our own; the firſt is a ballad in eight *fyttes* or parts, entitled, "A mery Geſte of Robyn Hoode." According to the ſtory, the King thought proper to pay Robin Hood a viſit, diſguiſed in the habit of an abbot: and the outlaw, by way of entertaining his gueſt, propoſed a ſhooting-match. Two wands were then ſet up, but at ſo great a diſtance from each other, that,

"By fyfty ſpace our Kynge ſayde,
The markes were too longe.—
On every ſyde a roſe gariande,
The ſhot under the lyne.
Whoſo faileth of the roſe garlande, ſaid Robyn,
His takyll he ſhal tyne;
And yelde it to his maiſter,
Be it never ſo fine.—
Twyſe Robin ſhot about,
And ever he cleved the wande.—"

And ſo did Gilbert, Little John, and Scathelocke, his companions; but,

"At the laſt ſhot, that Robyn ſhot,
For all is frendes fore,
Yet he fayled of the garlande,
Three fyngers and more.—"

of courſe his "takyll" was forfeited, which he preſented to the King, ſaying,

"Syr abbot, I deliver thee myne arrowe."

The ſecond poem is alſo of the ballad kind, and apparently as old as the former, wherein Adam Bell, Clym of the Cloughe, and William Cloudeſle, are introduced to ſhoot before the King. The butts, or dead marks ſet up by the King's archers, were cenſured by Cloudeſle, ſaying,

"I hold hym never no good archer,
That ſhoteth at butts ſo wyde.—"

and having procured two "haſell roddes," he ſet them up at the diſtance of four hundred yards from each other; his firſt attempt in ſhooting at them, contrary to the expectation of the King, was ſucceſsful, for it is ſaid,

"Cloudeſle with a bearyng arrowe
Clave the wand in two."

The King being much ſurpriſed at the performance, told him he was the beſt archer he ever ſaw. Cloudeſle then propoſed to ſhow him a more extraordinary proof of his ſkill, and tied his eldeſt ſon, a child only ſeven years

* Honourable Daines Barrington. Obſervations on the Practice of Archery. Archæologia, vol. iii. p. 58.

years old, to a ſtake, and placed an apple upon his head; one hundred and twenty yards were meaſured from the ſtake, and Cloudeſle went to the end of the meaſurement; he firſt entreated the ſpectators to be ſilent,

" And then drew out a fayre brode arrowe;
Hys bow was great and longe,
He ſet that arrowe in hys bowe
That was both ſtyffe and ſtronge.
Then Cloudeſle cleft the apple in two,
As many a man myght ſe,
Over Gods forbode, ſayde the Kynge,
That thou ſholde ſhote at me."

If we were to judge of the merits of the ancient bowmen from the practice of archery as it is exerciſed in the preſent day, theſe poetical eulogiums would appear to be entirely fictitious. There are no ſuch diſtances now aſſigned for the marks as are mentioned above, nor ſuch preciſion even at *ſhort lengths* in the direction of the arrows. I believe few, if any, of the modern archers, in long ſhooting, reach four hundred yards: or in ſhooting at a mark, exceed the diſtance of eighty or an hundred. I have ſeen the gentlemen who practiſe archery in the vicinity of London, repeatedly ſhoot from end to end, and not touch the target with an arrow; and for the ſpace of ſeveral hours, without lodging one in the *circle of gold*, about ſix inches diameter in the centre of the target: this, indeed, is ſo ſeldom done, that one is led to think, when it happens, it is rather the effect of chance than of ſkill; which proves what Aſcham has aſſerted, that an archer ſhould be well taught early in life, and confirm the good teaching by continual practice afterwards. We may alſo recollect that archery is now followed for amuſement only, and is to be recommended as a manly and gentlemanlike exerciſe.

Carew ſpeaking of the Corniſh archers two centuries back, ſays, " For long ſhooting, their ſhaft was " a cloth yard in length, and their " prickes twenty-four ſcore paces, " equal to four hundred and eighty " yards; and for ſtrength, they " would pierce any ordinary armour:" he then adds, " and one " Robert Arundell, whom I well " knew, could ſhoot twelve ſcore paces with his right hand, with his " left hand, and from behind his " head." This puts me in mind of a curious anecdote related by Hall: " There came to hys Grace King " Henry the Eighth, a certayn man, " with a bowe and arrowe, and he " deſyred his Grace to take the muſter of hym, and to ſee him ſhoote; " for that tyme hys Grace was contented; the man put hys one fote " in hys boſome, and ſo dyd ſhoote, " and ſhote a very good ſhote, and " well towardes hys marke; where- " of, not onely his Grace, but all " others greatly marveyled; ſo the " Kynge gave hym a rewarde," and for this curious feat he afterwards obtained the by-name of *Fote in Boſome.*

The ſame monarch having appointed a great match of archery at Windſor, a citizen of London, named Barlow, an inhabitant of Shoreditch, joined the archers, and ſurpaſſed them all in ſkill; the King was ſo much pleaſed with his performance, that he jocoſely gave him the title of Duke of Shoreditch: and this title the captain of the London archers retained for a conſiderable time afterwards. In the reign of Elizabeth, a grand ſhooting-match was held in London, and the captain of the archers aſſuming his title of Duke of Shoreditch, ſummoned a ſuit of nominal nobility, under the titles of Marquis of Barlo, of Clerkenwell, of Iſlington. of Hoxton, of Shacklewell, and Earl of Pancraſs, &c. and theſe meeting together at the appointed time, with their different companies, proceeded in a pompous march from Merchant Taylors' Hall, conſiſting of 3000 archers,

ers, ſumptuouſly apparelled *; 942 of them having chains of gold about their necks. This ſplendid company was guarded by 4000 whifflers and billmen, beſides pages and footmen. They paſſed through Broad Street, the reſidence of their captain, and thence into Moorfields by Finſbury, and ſo on to Smithfield, where having performed ſeveral evolutions, they ſhot at a target for honour.

Another cavalcade of like kind was made by the London archers in the reign of Charles II. and the King himſelf was preſent; but being a wet day, his Majeſty was obliged to leave the field ſoon after the arrival of the bowmen.

Wreſtling.

The art of wreſtling, which in the preſent day is chiefly confined to the lower claſſes of the people, was however highly eſteemed by the ancients, and made a very conſiderable figure among the Olympic games. In the ages of chivalry, to wreſtle well was counted one of the accompliſhments which a hero ought to poſſeſs.

Wreſtling is a kind of exerciſe that, from its nature, is likely to have been practiſed by every nation, and eſpecially by thoſe the leaſt civilized. It was probably well known in this country long before the introduction of foreign manners. The inhabitants of Cornwall and Devon have, we are well aſſured, from time immemorial, been celebrated for their expertneſs in this paſtime, and are univerſally ſaid to be the beſt wreſtlers in the kingdom †. They learned the art at an early period of life, for you ſhall hardly find, ſays Carew, an aſſembly of boys in Devon and Cornwall, where the moſt untowardly among them will not as readily give you a muſter of this exerciſe as you are prone to require it.

The citizens of London, in times paſt, are ſaid to have been expert in the art of wreſtling, and annually upon St James's day they were accuſtomed to make a public trial of their ſkill. In the ſixth year of Henry III. they held their anniverſary meeting for this purpoſe near the hoſpital of St Matilda, at St Giles's in the fields, where they were met by the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs of Weſtminſter, and a ram was appointed for the prize: the Londoners were victorious, having greatly excelled their antagoniſts, which produced a challenge from the conquered party to renew the conteſt upon the Lamas day following at Weſtminſter: the citizens of London readily conſented, and met them accordingly; but in the midſt of the diverſion, the bailiff of Weſtminſter and his aſſociates took occaſion to quarrel with the Londoners; a battle enſued, and many of the latter were ſeverely wounded in making their retreat to the city. This unjuſtifiable petulance of the bailiff, gave riſe to a more ſerious tumult, and it was ſeveral days before the peace could be reſtored ‡.

In old time, ſays a very accurate hiſtorian,

* Strype ſays, "odly habited:" every man had a long bow, and four arrows. With the Marquis of Barlo and the Marquis of Clerkenwell were "Hunters who wound their horns." Stow's Survey of London by Strype, vol. i. p. 250.

† To *give a Cornish hug* is a proverbial expreſſion. The Corniſh, ſays Fuller, are maſters of the art of wreſtling, ſo that if the Olympian games were now in faſhion, they would come away with the victory. Their hug is a cunning cloſe with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof is his fair fall or foil at the leaſt. Worthies of England, in Cornwall, p. 197.

‡ Matthew Paris. Hiſt. Ang. ſub. an. 1222. Stow informs us that in the thirty-firſt year of Henry VI. A D. 1453, at a wreſtling match near Clerkenwell, another tumult was excited againſt the Lord Mayor; but he does not ſay upon what occaſion it aroſe.

hiſtorian, wreſtling was more uſed than it has been of later years. In the month of Auguſt, adds he, about the feaſt of St Bartholomew, there were divers days ſpent in wreſtling; the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, being preſent in a large tent pitched for that purpoſe near Clerkenwell. Upon this occaſion the officers of the city, namely, the ſheriffs, ſergeants, and yeomen, the porters of the King's beam, or weighing-houſe, and others of the city, gave a general challenge to ſuch of the inhabitants of the ſuburbs as thought themſelves expert in this exerciſe; but of late years, continues he, the wreſtling is only practiſed on the afternoon of St Bartholomew's day. The latter ceremony is thus deſcribed by a foreign writer, who was an eye-witneſs to the performance: "When," ſays he, "the mayor goes out of the pre-"cincts of the city, a ſceptre, a "ſword, and a cap, are borne before "him, and he is followed by the "principal aldermen in ſcarlet gowns "with golden chains, himſelf and "they on horſeback. Upon their "arrival at a place appointed for "that purpoſe, where a tent is pitch-"ed for their reception, the mob "begin to wreſtle before them, two "at a time." He alſo adds a circumſtance not recorded by the hiſtorian: "After this is over, a parcel of "live rabbits are turned looſe among "the crowd, which are purſued by "a number of boys, who endeavour "to catch them with all the noiſe "they can make *."

From the time that wreſtling became unfaſhionable, and was rarely practiſed by perſons of opulence, it declined alſo among the populace, but by ſlower degrees; and at preſent is ſeldom ſeen except at wakes and fairs, where it ſtill continues to be partially exhibited.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS.

From Coxe's History of Monmouthshire.

CHARLES HANBURY (WILLIAMS) was born in 1709, and educated at Eton †, where he made conſiderable progreſs in claſſical literature; and, having finiſhed his ſtudies, travelled through various parts of Europe. Soon after his return he aſſumed the name of Williams, obtained from his father the eſtate of Coldbrook, and eſpouſed, in 1732, Lady Frances Coningſby, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Earl of Coningſby.

On the death of his father ‡, in 1733, he was elected member of Parliament for the county of Monmouth, and uniformly ſupported the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he idolized: he received from that Miniſter many early and confidential marks of eſteem, and in 1739 was appointed by him Paymaſter of the Marines. His name occurs only twice as a ſpeaker in Chandler's Debates, but the ſubſtance of his ſpeech is given in neither inſtance.

Sprightlineſs of converſation, ready wit, and agreeable manners, introduced him to the acquaintance of men of the firſt talents; he was the ſoul of the celebrated coterie, of which the moſt conſpicuous members were Lord Hervey, Winnington, H. Walpole (late Earl of Orford,) Stephen Fox (Earl of Ilcheſter,) and Henry Fox,

* Hentzer's Itinerary, firſt publiſhed A. D. 1598. I have followed Lord Orford's tranſlation, from the edition at Strawberry Hill. p. 36.

† At Eton he had for his ſchool-fellows, the firſt Lord Lyttleton. Mr Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, Mr William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, Mr Winnington, Henry Fielding, &c. See Murphy's Life of Fielding. *Editor.*

‡ His father, who died in 1735, not in 1733, was John Hanbury, Eſq. a South Sea Director. Sir C. H. W. was his ſecond ſon. *Editor.*

Fox (Lord Holland,) with whom, in particular, he lived in the ſtricteſt habits of intimacy and friendſhip. At this period, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by political ballads, remarkable for vivacity, keenneſs of invective, and eaſe of verſification. He did not, however, confine his ſatire to politics, but deſcended into private life: with much wit, and little delicacy, he wrote a ſevere lampoon on the marriage of Mr Huſſey, afterwards Lord Beaulieu, with Iſabella, daughrer and heireſs of John Duke of Montague, and widow of William Duke of Mancheſter, whoſe exquiſite beauty attracted general admiration.

"Wide was the extent of her commands:
O'er fertile fields, o'er barren lands
She ſtretch'd her haughty reign;
The coxcomb, fool, and man of ſenſe,
Youth, manhood, age, and impotence,
With pride receiv'd her chain."

The Ode was written in 1743 *, ſoon after the marriage, and confined to the peruſal of his intimate friends: but copies being indiſcreetly circulated, it became public in 1746, to the chagrin and diſſatisfaction of the Author.

Mr Huſſey bore the ſevere attack with great forbearance; but the Hibernian ſpirit was rouſed by the illiberal ſatire againſt the whole nation:

Nature indeed denies them ſenſe;
But gives them legs, and impudence,
That beats all underſtanding.

and ſeveral Iriſh gentlemen in London ſeem to have entered into a combination to challenge the author. To avoid a ſucceſſion of duels, by the advice of his friends, he prudently retired into Monmouthſhire, though he did not himſelf entertain ſerious apprehenſions of danger. His abſence, and the intervention of friends, cooled the anger of thoſe whom his ſatire had provoked, gave them time to reflect on the abſurdity of converting a national into a perſonal quarrel, and their cauſe was juſtly avenged by ſome counter lampoons, which vied with his own ſprightlineſs and wit.

In 1746 † he was inſtalled Knight of the Bath, and ſoon after his return to London, appointed Envoy to the Court of Dreſden; a miſſion which his lampooners imputed to cowardice, but which he attributes to a nobler motive, his affliction for the death of his friend Mr Winnington ‡, which threw him into a temporary fit of deep melancholy, and conſiderably affected his health. An Epitaph which he compoſed to his memory is written with much feeling, and a letter to Sir Thomas Robinſon on that event does honour to his friendſhip:

"I am here a good deal retired, and in a melancholy way, which I have been in ever ſince the death of my friend Mr Winnington, in whom my country loſt an uſeful citizen, and the man upon earth whom I loved the beſt. 'Twas upon his death I begged the King to ſend me abroad, and reſigned a very profitable employment to come out of a country where I miſſed an object that I eſteemed and honoured very highly, and where every thing daily put me in mind of him. When he died, he had much the beſt intereſt of any man in England with the King; and had three times in one day returned the Chancellor's of the Exchequer Seal into the King's hand, who wou'd fain have forced it upon him; but he was ſteady to his friends, and the cauſe in which he had embark'd, and proof againſt the temptations of power itſelf."

The votary of wit and pleaſure was inſtantly transformed into a man of buſineſs, and the author of Satirical

* This is a miſtake. The marriage of Mr Huſſey and the Dutcheſs did not take place until July 1746. *Editor.*

† A miſtake. He was inſtalled Knight of the Bath, 20th October 1744. *Edit.*

‡ Mr Winnington died 23d April 1746. *Editor.*

eal Odes penned excellent diſpatches. He was well adapted for the office of a Foreign Miniſter, and the lively, no leſs than the ſolid parts of his character, proved uſeful in his new employment. Flow of converſation, ſprightlineſs of wit, politeneſs of demeanour, eaſe of addreſs, conviviality of diſpoſition, together with the delicacy of his table, attracted perſons of all deſcriptions. He had an excellent taſte for diſcriminating characters, humouring the foibles of thoſe with whom he negociated, and conciliating thoſe by whom the Great were either directly or indirectly governed.

In 1749 he was appointed, at the expreſs deſire of the King, to ſucceed Mr Legge as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; but in 1751 returned to his embaſſy at Dreſden. During his reſidence at theſe courts, he tranſacted the affairs of England and Hanover with ſo much addreſs, that he was diſpatched to Peterſburg in a time of critical emergency, to conduct a negociation of great delicacy and importance.

Soon after his arrival at Hamburgh, in the autumn of 1757, he was ſuddenly ſmitten with a woman * of low intrigue, gave her a note for 2000l. and a contract of marriage, though his wife was ſtill living; he alſo took large doſes of ſtimulating medicines, which affected his head, and he was conveyed to England in a ſtate of inſanity. During the paſſage, he fell from the deck into the hold, and dangerouſly bruiſed his ſide; he was blooded four times on board, and four times immediately after his arrival in England. In a little more than a month he recovered, and paſſed the ſummer at Coldbrook Houſe. From this place he wrote a letter to his friend Mr Keith, which proves the calm ſtate of his mind, and breathes the warmth of paternal affection:

"By a letter which I wrote to Baron Wolfe ſome time ago, and which I don't doubt he ſhewed, you have been informed already of the wretched ſtate of my health, both at Hamburgh and ſince my return to England. But I am now as perfectly well as ever I was in my life, and improving this charming place, where I hope to ſee you one day, to talk over things that nobody but you and I in England underſtand.

"My beloved Lady Eſſex, who I aſſure you has a true friendſhip for you, and who I believe eſteems you as much as any man in the world, who is not of her own family, will, I hope, be very ſoon here, to paſs away the beſt part of the ſummer with me: I leave you to imagine my happineſs in ſeeing her, to behold what I love much the beſt in the world, endowed with every exterior charm, and an inſide that at leaſt equals her beautiful perſon. Her knowledge of the court and of the world is prodigious. She has many acquaintance among her own ſex, and two of the moſt exemplary women we have in England for her friends; I mean Lady Catherine Fox † and the Counteſs of Dalkeith. She is diſtinguiſhed more than any woman that comes to Court by the King; and for good breeding and good ſenſe, has hardly her equal in England. But one thing, which perhaps you don't know about her, is, that ſhe ſhines full as much in the character of a good houſewife, as ſhe does in that of a fine lady, and all the accounts of my Lord's eſtates, and the expences of his houſe, are neatly kept in books by her own hand. In ſhort, ſhe has exceeded all my hopes, and requitted my fondeſt wiſhes about her; and I will not imagine this deſcription to be tedious to

* Concerning this woman, whoſe name was John, ſee Lord Cheſterfield's Letters to his Son, No. 295, 296, and 297. *Editor.*

† Q. Lady *Caroline* Fox. *Editor.*

to you, becauſe I am ſure the friend will feel and read with pleaſure, what the father feels with tranſport, and writes with truth."

Towards the latter end of 1759, he relapſed into a ſtate of infanity, and expired on the 2d of November, aged 50 *.

His official diſpatches are written with great life and ſpirit; he delineates characters with truth and facility; and deſcribes his diplomatic tranſactions with minuteneſs and accuracy, but without tedioufneſs or formality.

The verſes of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams were highly prized by his cotemporaries, and the letters of his friend Mr Fox, abound with extravagant commendations of his poetical talents; but in peruſing thoſe which have been given to the public, and thoſe which are ſtill in manuſcript, the greater part are political effuſions, or licentious lampoons, abounding with local wit and temporary ſatire, eagerly read at the time of their appearance, but little intereſting to poſterity. Three of his pieces, however, deſerve to be exempted from this general character: his poem of "Iſabella, or the Morning," is remarkable for eaſe of verſification, and happy diſcrimination of character; his Epitaph on Mr Winnington is written with great feeling; and his beautiful Ode to Mr Pointz, in honour of the Duke of Cumberland, breathes a ſpirit of ſublimity, which entitles the author to the rank of a Poet, and excites our regret that his Muſe was not always employed on ſubjects worthy of his talents.

Sir Charles left by his wife two daughters; Frances, firſt wife of William Anne, late Earl of Eſſex, and Charlotte, who eſpouſed the Hon. Robert Boyle Walſingham, yougeſt ſon of the Earl of Shannon, a Commodore in the Navy.

To this account, which is extracted from Mr Coxe's "Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire," we ſhall add, that Sir Charles was the Author of a pamphlet entitled, "A congratulatory Letter to a certain Right Honourable Perſon upon his late Diſappointment," 8vo. 1743, of which Lord Orford gives the following account. See Reminiſcences, p. 316, Vol. IV. of his Works. 4to.

"Sir Robert being forced from Court, the Ducheſs (i. e of Buckingham) thought the moment favourable, and took a new journey to Rome; but conſcious of the danger ſhe might run of diſcovery, ſhe made over her eſtate to the famous Mr Pultney (afterwards Earl of Bath,) and left the deed in his cuſtody. What was her aſtoniſhment when on her return ſhe redemanded the inſtrument—it was miſlaid—he could not find it—he never could find it! The Dutcheſs grew clamorous. At laſt his friend Lord Mansfield told him plainly, he could never ſhew his face unleſs he ſatisfied the Dutcheſs. Lord Bath did then ſign a releaſe to her of her eſtate. The tranſaction was recorded in print by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, in a pamphlet that had great vogue, called "A Congratulatory Letter," with many other anecdotes of the ſame perſonage, and was no leſs acute than Sir Charles's Odes on the ſame hero. The Dutcheſs dying not long after Sir Robert's entrance into the Houſe of Lords, Lord Oxford, one of her executors, told him there, that the Dutcheſs had ſtruck Lord Bath out of her will, and made him, Sir Robert, one of her truſtees in his room.—"Then," ſaid Sir Robert, laughing, "I ſee, my Lord, that I have got Lord Bath's place before he has got mine," Sir Robert had artfully prevented the laſt. Before he quitted the King, he perſuaded his Majeſty to inſiſt, as a preliminary to the change, that Mr Pultney ſhould go into the Houſe of Peers,

† He was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey. *Editor.*

Peers, his great credit lying in the other Houſe; and I remember my father's action when he returned from Court, and told me what he had done—"I have turned the key of the cloſet on him," making that motion with his hand. Pultney had jumped at the proffered earldom, but ſaw his error when too late; and was ſo enraged at his own overſight, that when he went to take the oaths in the Houſe of Lords, he daſhed his patent on the floor, and vowed he would never take it up—But he had kiſſed the King's —— for it, and it was too late to recede."

Dr Farmer, in his "Eſſay on the Learning of Shakeſpear," relates the following as an extraordinary fact: "A few years ago, at a great Court on the Continent, a countryman of ours, of high rank and character, (Sir C. H. W.) exhibited, with many other candidates, his complimentary epigram on the birth-day, and carried the prize in triumph.

"O Regina orbis prima et pulcherima:
ridens [*loquens.*
"*Es Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva*

Literally ſtolen from *Angerianus.*

"Tres quondam nudas vidit Priameius heros [deas.
"Luce deas; video tres quoque luce
"Hoc majus; tres uno in corpore;
Cælia ridens [*loquens.*
"*Eſt Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva*

Delitiæ Ital. Poet. by *Gruter*, under the anagrammatic name of *Ranutius Gherus*, 1608, Vol. I. p. 189.

Perhaps the latter part of the epigram was met with in a whimſical book which had its day of fame, Robert Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Fol. 1652. edit. 6th, p. 520."

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hereford from 1742 to 1747. In the year 1754, was returned Member for Leominſter; and July 8, 1749, was appointed, with John Anſtie, Eſq. Plenipotentiary to inveſt the Margrave of Anſpach with the Order of the Garter.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF PICCINI, THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN.

PICCINI was born in the year 1728, at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended by his father for the Church; but early and invincible predilection devoted him to the profeſſion of muſic. He entered the Muſical Conſervatory, which was then under the direction of the famous Leo, and quickly became Leo's favourite pupil. Durante, after a time, ſucceeded Leo; and he alſo diſtinguiſhed Piccini with peculiar kindneſs.

Having for twelve years ſtudied under ſuch maſters the art of muſical compoſition, Piccini then produced four pieces, the repreſentation of which, on the Neapolitan Theatres, laid the foundation of his ſubſequent fame. In the year 1758, he was invited to Rome, where he compoſed the *Aleſſandra nell' India*; beſide ſeveral airs worthy of the greateſt maſters; it contains a finer overture than was ever before heard. In the year 1760, he produced his *Cecchina*, or the *Good Girl*, the moſt perfect of Comic Operas, by which all Rome was enchanted to the higheſt degree of admiration and enthuſiaſm. Next year, his Serious Opera, *The Olympiad*, was performed with ſucceſs equally flattering. For fifteen years he reigned, without a rival, as the firſt muſical compoſer in Rome. Anfoſſi was at laſt unfairly preferred, in competition with him; and Piccini, leaving Rome in diſguſt, returned to Naples.

From Naples he was invited to France. In the end of December 1776 he arrived at Paris. He knew not a word of French; but Marmontel undertook to be his inſtructor. He engaged to make, on ſix Operas of Quinault, the changes requiſite, that

that they might be ſet to modern muſic. For ſome time Marmontel paſſed every morning with him; explained a ſcene to him; taught him to repeat it; marked by convenient ſigns the quantity of every word and ſyllable; and then left Piccini to work by himſelf. Piccini then ſet to muſic what he had learned at that leſſon, and next morning ſang his compoſition to Marmontel, who judged of it only ſo far as language and quantity were concerned. If, what ſeldom happened, there was any incorrectneſs in regard to theſe, on that they immediately went to work together to perfect it. They continued to purſue this labour ſteadily for almoſt a whole year.

Gluck effected at this time a grand revolution in French muſic. He introduced into it the forms of *recitative* and *ſong* from the Italian ſchool, and from the German ſchool the grandeur and ſtrength of harmony. Before Piccini had finiſhed his firſt work in France, he found himſelf oppoſed to a rival not leſs formidable than the Author of the *Alceſtes* and the *Orpheus*; and that muſical war was excited, which, for a time, divided and exaſperated all Paris almoſt as much as has any ſubſequent political diſpute.

While this war was at its height, Berton, Director of the Opera, made an attempt to put an end to it, by reconciling the two chiefs. He gave a grand ſupper, at which Piccini and Gluck, after embracing, ſat down together. They converſed with the greateſt cordiality during the whole entertainment. Gluck, an honeſt German, when ſomewhat warmed with wine, ſpoke out his ſentiments with the greateſt frankneſs. "The French," ſaid he, "are excellent people; but truly they make me laugh. They *will* have ſongs, yet cannot ſing a note. You, my dear friend, are famous throughout Europe. Your main object is to ſupport your reputation. You give them admirable muſic; what the better are you?—Believe me, the only thing you and I have to do here is to get all the money we can. Piccini politely replied, that Gluck ſhewed by his own example, that the care of reputation was perfectly reconcileable with that of fortune. They parted good friends; but the war ſtill went on as before. It may be ſaid, in truth, that the two leaders were preciſely thoſe who gave themſelves the leaſt concern about it.

The Opera of *Roland*, or *Orlando*, was the firſt produced by Piccini in France. It was followed by *Atys*, and by *Iphigenia in Tauris*. They were received with general admiration.

In the year 1787, his friend and rival Sacchini came to Paris. An Opera was required from each of theſe maſters for the entertainments of that year at Fontainbleau. Piccini choſe the ſtory of *Dido*; Sacchini that of *Chimena*. Sacchini was firſt ready. His piece was put in rehearſal without delay. Every prejudice was in his favour. The Orcheſtra, the Actors, the Managers of the Opera, with one accord, extolled him to the ſkies. *Chimena*, at its firſt rehearſals, paſſed for a maſter-piece, and it was in fact ſuch.

Piccini was late in beginning his taſk. When the poetry of *Dido* was finiſhed, he went to the country reſidence of M. Marmontel, who wrote it. During his ſtay there of ſeventeen days, he had invented the whole muſic of the piece, had it all in his head, though only the ſong part and the baſs were then actually reduced to notation. "I paſſed," ſays M. Ginguene, "a moſt agreeable morning in going over it with him. We both frequently ſhed tears." In that fine ſcene, particularly, in the fifth act, which is followed by the chorus of the Prieſts of Pluto, he melted into tears, amidſt which he ſaid to me, "Thus has it been with me for theſe

theſe fifteen days. Even when not compoſing, I could not but weep to think of Dido--poor woman!" H nce, no doubt, that power of ſenſibility which ſo predominates throughout this charming piece. In ſix weeks the whole was ready for performance. Its ſucceſs was ſuch as to eclipſe all rivalry.

Piccini poſſeſſed an aſtoniſhing verſatility of genius.—While *Dido*, at the Opera-houſe, *op'd the ſacred ſource of ſympathetic tears*, his *pretended Lord* and *Sleeper awakened*, gave birth to emotions perfectly oppoſite to thoſe at the Italian Theatre.

Sacchini died in 1788. Piccini had the generoſity to compoſe a fine eulogy on his deceaſed friend and brother artiſt:—In honour of the memory of Gluck, likewiſe, "to whom," ſaid he, "our theory of ſong is not leſs indebted, than is the French Drama to the genius of Corneille."

Piccini propoſed to eſtabliſh an annual concert. But this did not take place upon his propoſal, nor till fourteen years afterwards.

Upon the Revolution, Piccini, loſing his penſions, returned to Naples. Acton, the Neapolitan Miniſter, forbade him to appear in public. For four years he remained almoſt conſtantly ſhut up in his chamber, in ſolitude and indigence. During that time he ſet to muſic many of the Italian Pſalms of Saverio Mattei. Prince Auguſtus Frederic is now in poſſeſſion of one of theſe compoſitions.

In the year 1799, Piccini returned to Paris. He ſolicited from Bonaparte the renewal of his penſions. He wrs graciouſly received by the Firſt Conſul; munificently recompenſed for a march for the Conſular Guard, which he compoſed at Bonaparte's requeſt; and appointed to an Inſpector's place in the National Conſervatory of Muſic. He died at Paris on the 7th of May 1801, at the age of ſeventy-two years.

OF THE NATURE, EXTENT, AND NATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF THE PUBLIC CREDIT AND FUNDING SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From Mortimer's Lectures on Commerce, Politics, and Finances.

PUBLIC credit, as it reſpects money tranſactions, and particularly the ſyſtem of finances, or the adminiſtration of the public revenue, means no more than that mutual confidence between government and the people, which enables the former to obtain, by diſpoſing the latter to contribute very large portions of their perſonal eſtates, to ſupply the exigencies of the ſtate, on great emergencies; upon the ſtrength of obligations contracted, and promiſed punctually to be perfo·med in future time. This has been carried to a greater height in England of late years, than ever was imagined in any other country, or conceived to be poſſible in this. In ſhort, it has aſtoniſhed and perplexed ſome of the powers of Europe, and has been the terror of others.

No age, no hiſtory of any country, ancient or modern, has been able to produce ſuch a glorious example of inviolate conſtitutional faith and honour on the part of the borrowers; or of ſuch cheerful and unlimited confidence on the part of the lenders.

The means by which public credit has been eſtabliſhed in England, muſt be ſought for in the inſtitution of national banks in other countries, and of the Bank of England.

As ſoon as bills of exchange, notes of hand, bonds, and other ſecurities for money, modernly ſtyled *paper money*, became the medium of mutual exchanges between nation and nation, in

in their commercial intercourſes; and between the ſubjects of any particular nation internally, a leſs quantity of gold and ſilver coins was ſufficient for the purpoſes of general circulation; and the largeſt quantities of the precious metals, inſtead of remaining in private hands, became depoſited in banks; and theſe were called banks of depoſit; the money of the ſtate, and of individuals, being lodged therein, to be refunded on demand. A further improvement was afterward made by converting theſe banks of *depoſit* into banks of *circulation*. The two principal banks of Europe of this kind, are the bank of Amſterdam, and the bank of England.

The bank of Amſterdam was founded early in the ſeventeenth century; and by an ordinance publiſhed ſoon after its eſtabliſhment, the payments of bills of exchange, and for merchandize purchaſed in wholeſale quantities, *muſt* be made ſolely in aſſignments upon the bank. But for the convenience of ſtrangers and of retailers, there are a ſet of caſhiers out of the bank, always ready to give caſh for bank aſſignments, which furniſhes a ſufficient circulation of money for common uſe; and as the value of bank money is always above that of the current ſpecie, the difference in the exchange of a bank aſſignment for currency, is called the *Agio*, and it varies from three to five per cent.

This bank does not avail itſelf of the advantage of iſſuing notes on demand for caſh.

King William III. eſtabliſhed the bank of England upon ſome of the outlines of that of Amſterdam; but with the following material improvement. Our bank iſſues notes on demand to an incredible amount, yet no one is obliged to receive them in payment; they are not even a legal tender in lieu of money for a debt; the matter is left free and optionable, agreeable to the genius of the Britiſh conſtitution: but the great advantages derived to government from the inſtitution of this bank are the eſtabliſhment of public credit, on the baſis of its ſyſtem of circulating notes; and the internal connection between the adminiſtration of the finances of the ſtate, and the bank. This has enabled government, on great emergencies, to raiſe ſuch large ſums for the public ſervice, as could not have been levied, without oppreſſive aſſeſſments, but by the aid of ſuch a bank. The original fund for eſtabliſhing the bank as a *corporation*, is called *bank ſtock*; it was augmented from time to time, on the renewal of their charters, by the addition of new proprietors, ſubſcribers to the new capitals; and both the original ſum and the additional ſums have been lent to government at low intereſt, on extraordinary occaſions, generally in time of war, as a conſideration for the renewals of their charters for the term of twenty-one years. And theſe loans from the bank form a principal article of the national debt.

The next public benefit derived from the cloſe connection of government with the bank is, that of borrowing very large ſums of money of the ſubjects, and of foreigners, to ſupply the extra demands of the ſtate in times of war, by conſtituting *annuities determinate* and *perpetual*, as a conſideration for the capital ſums ſo borrowed; and theſe were made transferable at the bank, whereby a new ſpecies of monied property, unknown before, was created; and a market opened for buying and ſelling theſe annuities, which in many reſpects anſwers the purpoſe of refunding, or paying off the capitals by government.

The brokers employed to transfer theſe funds from one perſon to another, are called *ſtock-brokers*; and their commiſſion for buying or ſelling is one-eighth of a pound on every 100l, exactly the ſame as is taken by the

the agents of the bank of Amſterdam, for changing bank aſſignments into current money; and this is the true origin of the funding ſyſtem, and of the generation of ſtock brokers.

But the misfortune attending the funding ſyſtem at the revolution was, a want of confidence in the new government; and the fear of a counter-revolution reſtoring King James; ſo that King William, inſtead of being able to avail himſelf of the great plenty of money then in the nation, was obliged to offer very high intereſt, and to raiſe the ſupplies on the moſt diſadvantageous terms; which opened the door to very heavy exciſes, to pay the intereſt of *long annuities*.

Had King William's government been fixed, and freed from all apprehenſions of rebellions or revolt, he might have borrowed money at *two per cent.* inſtead of *ſix*, which he was obliged to give on *redeemable annuities*, and *fourteen* on *long annuities*.

By *redeemable* annuities, are meant ſuch as parliament reſerves a power to redeem, or pay off, by reimburſements of the capitals, or principal ſums borrowed; in the mean time, an annual intereſt, or annuity of three, four, or five per cent. muſt be paid half yearly, according to the terms of the loan.

Long Annuities mean certain annual rates of intereſt granted for 90 or 100 years, on condition of ſinking the capital, which is paid, not lent, to purchaſe ſuch annuities. King William borrowed large ſums on this plan; and as the annual annuity was very high, viz. ten, twelve, and fourteen per cent. this occaſioned very burthenſome taxes on his ſubjects. As theſe annuities expired, the taxes appropriated for the payment of them, inſtead of being aboliſhed, have been continued, which increaſed the revenue, during Mr Pitt's adminiſtration of the finances; and more will expire every year.

Short Annuities are of a more modern date; and have been granted as *douceurs*, at ſundry times, by late miniſters of the finances, to make up the *par* of ſums borrowed on redeemable annuities, when their value was conſiderably under *par*. They are called ſhort annuities, being granted for a ſhort term of years, in compariſon with long annuities, viz. to expire, in ten, twenty, or at moſt thirty years.

Life annuities are granted either for one, or more lives; and if to a number of perſons, with benefit of ſurvivorſhip to the longeſt liver, they are called *tontines*.

No capital ſums have been borrowed of late years by government on life annuities; becauſe the ſtate of the finances would not admit of paying high intereſt on ſuch annuities, in conſideration of ſinking the capital.

But ſmall annuities for life have been annexed, in the ſame manner as ſhort annuities, to redeemable annuities, to make up the *par* of money intereſt at low intereſt.

Long, and *ſhort*, and *life* annuities, are called, in the ſtatement of the *national debt*, irredeemable annuities, becauſe they cannot be redeemed; but the payment of them muſt continue till the expiration of the term of years for which they were originally granted.

The *unfunded* debt of the nation conſiſts, for ſome years after every war, of *navy*, *victualling*, and *ordnance* bills; theſe are iſſued in times of war, to perſons contracting to ſupply the navy with timber, proviſions, &c. and the ordnance offices with ſtores, ammunition, tranſport ſhips, &c. Inſtead of paying in money, the reſpective offices, after examining and paſſing the accounts of the contractors, give them bills for the amount, ſigned by the commiſſioners, and payable by the treaſury, ſix months after date; if they are not then diſcharged, they bear an intereſt of four or five per cent. until paid; and if not paid off

by

by any particular aid of parliament, they are uſually funded with the conſent of the proprietors, being converted into redeemable annuities, at the ſame rate of intereſt.

The aforeſaid bills are all negociable at the ſtock exchange, and at bankers' ſhops, by indorſement, like bills of exchange, or notes of hand payable to order.

In times of war, beſide the extra aids, called the *ſupply* for the ſervice of the current year, provided for by *ways and means* ſtated in parliament, and vulgarly called, the *minister's budget;* a vote of credit is often given to the king, to enable his miniſters to raiſe money, for any extraordinary emergency, during the receſs of parliament. The chancellor of the exchequer raiſes the money by exchequer bills, which bear five per cent. intereſt, and are to be paid off from the firſt ſupplies, granted in the following ſeſſion of parliament, conſequently, they cannot be current above one year; but if the miniſter finds it inconvenient to diſburſe the ſums neceſſary to pay them off, he creates and iſſues new bills to the ſame amount, by freſh grants of parliament; and thus there are generally, from year to year, two or three millions of exchequer bills outſtanding, which muſt be added to the unfunded debt.

ON STOCK-JOBBING, CONSIDERED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PUBLIC CREDIT, AND OF THE FUNDING SYSTEM.

From the Same.

THIS is an evil of the firſt magnitude; yet, it has been found hitherto impracticable to apply an adequate remedy, without injuring the public credit of the funds, by checking the operations of the open market for them at the ſtock exchange. It is an abuſe ſpringing out of the extenſive credit of the nation. For great numbers of foreigners are not only proprietors of the old funds, but likewiſe either ſubſcribers to, or purchaſers of conſiderable ſums in every new loan; ſo that they become creditors deeply intereſted in the national debt; and the chief corps of foreigners concerned in them are the Dutch, both as individuals, and in communities.

The free liberty granted to all foreigners, to buy into, or to ſell out of our public funds at pleaſure, gave birth to time-bargains; that is to ſay, to contracts made to transfer, or to accept any portion of property in them, at a fixed, future period (uſually three months after the date of the bargain) at the current price of the day, when it was made. —This makes the Engliſh funds bear a certain price every day, on the Exchange at Amſterdam, as well as at London; and the prices, in time of war, being governed by the ſtate of public affairs, the agents for the Dutch proprietors in the old funds, or for the puachaſers in the new, receive their orders to act according to circumſtances. All their commiſmiſſions of courſe are confidential and ſecret. Suppoſe the Engliſh have gained a conſiderable advantage over their enemies: this raiſes the price of the fund, as ſoon as the good news are confirmed by authority. If the event happens on the continent, the Dutchman gets intelligence of it, before it is generally known in England; and he writes to his agent to ſell out 10,000l. three per cent. conſolidated annuities, at the price to which he conjectures they will riſe, when the news becomes public, to be transferred three months after the day on which the bargain is made.

The agent watches the beſt opportunity,

tunity, and employs a broker to ſell, who will readily find in the open market, another broker, who will agree to buy—the contract is then concluded by each broker entering it in his book. Thus, February 1, A. ſells to B. 10,000l. 3 per cent. at 69 per cent. B. bought of A. 10,000l, 3 per cent. at 69 per cent. for May. Here the matter reſts till May, when the quarterly reſcounters, which means the ſettling of accounts, takes place.

We will now ſuppoſe ſome very bad news, or the miniſtry wanting to borrow a large ſum on a new loan, has happened between February and May; either of theſe circumſtances would cauſe the price of the old funds to fall; let us ſay 3 per cent. viz. to 66. In that caſe A. who agrees to ſell at 69, might replace his ſtock at 66, and put 30l in his pocket; and B. if he did not chooſe to take the ſtock he had agreed to buy, would loſe 30l. in ſettling the account. But if he reſolved to take it, and to keep it till a future riſe, A. would find ſome other perſon of whom he would purchaſe, to deliver it, and from him receive the difference between 66 and 69. The whole of this tranſaction is perfectly fair and honeſt, "for every man has a right to make the moſt he can of his property." And if I ſell my horſe for thirty guineas one day, and repenting of having parted with him, go to the new owner, and get him to agree to let me have him again at thirty-three guineas; ſo that I pay the difference, it is of no conſequence whether, in the interval, my groom has, or has not delivered him. Or if I buy a horſe at thirty guineas, and before it is delivered to me, another perſon, who has ſeen it, offers to give me thirty-three, if I chooſe to put three guineas in my pocket, I have only to deſire the ſeller to deliver it to my order, it being of no conſequence to him, whether the firſt or ſecond purchaſer gets poſſeſſion of the horſe. Juſt ſo is it, with reſpect to time bargains in the funds, and the *rescounter* ſettlings; for it very ſeldom happens that A. or B. the firſt contractors, either deliver or take, that is to ſay, either *transfer* or *accept* in the books at the bank, the 10,000l. entered as bought or ſold in their own books—all they have to do, is to ſettle their accounts, by paying or receiving the difference in the prices.

But the miſchief is, that under the maſk of ſecrecy, ſimilar tranſactions may take place to the amount of millions, and yet the parties concerned may not be owners of one ſhilling of property, either in the old funds, nor on any new loan; and this is that *gambling* at the ſtock exchange, which ruins numbers of people every year, and is productive of the worſt conſequences to the public.

Theſe tranſactions are declared to be illegal by an act of parliament, "to prevent the iniquitous practice of ſtock-jobbing;" and no debt accruing from ſtock-jobbing accounts is recoverable at law.

But this advantage does not prevent daily gambling to an incredible amount in all the funds; and as the greateſt variations, in a courſe of years, have happened in *East India Stock*, owing to the frequent revolutions in the company's affairs at home and abroad; the greateſt fortunes have been won and loſt by jobbing in that ſtock. Let us now explain the eaſy mode of conducting theſe gambling bargains, under the ſemblance of real contracts for time.

C. a conſiderable merchant, having had property in the funds, which he has occaſionally ſold out, and bought in again, has conſtantly employed one broker to tranſact his buſineſs. Having at laſt, a mind to job in the funds, he watches, what he thinks a favourable opportunity, the ſtate of public affairs inducing him to think that we muſt very ſoon put an end to the war with

with France, and the debates in parliament at the opening of the ſeſſion of 1801, confirming him in this idea, he orders his broker to buy for his account, in the month of February, 70,000l. 3 per cent. conſols for the reſcounters in May, at 60 per cent. It is evident that the broker cannot know the extent of his employer's fortune, or connexions; he may have commiſſions from his foreign correſpondents, or he may be retiring from buſineſs, and be deſirous to veſt his whole property in the funds; the broker cannot preſume to aſk any queſtions; on the contrary, he gladly executes an order that will pay him a conſiderable ſum for his commiſſion. He therefore buys of ſome other broker, the above-mentioned quantity of 3 per cents. and thus the tranſaction is finiſhed *pro tempore*. The months of March and April paſs away. The ſtocks fall, and no appearance of a peace; Mr Pitt in the interval has raiſed a very large loan for the ſervice of the current year; the monied men have made uſe of every artifice to lower the value of the old funds, that they might make better terms with the miniſter.

C. begins to be very uneaſy; he frequently goes to the ſtock exchange, and aſks his broker, if there is no proſpect that ſtocks will riſe: the broker ſhakes his head, and aſſures him, that they muſt fall ſtill lower before the reſcounters (the laſt day of May.) The merchant now, for the firſt time, informs his broker, that he does not intend to take (accept) the ſtock he has bought for him; that it is a mere ſpeculation; a jobbing adventure founded on the proſpect of a peace, and aſks his advice, what he had beſt do.

His anſwer will be, I would adviſe you, Sir, to ſell the ſame quantity immediately, at the price of the day, (ſuppoſe the 3d of May) and cloſe the account, for I am afraid you will only make it worſe by ſtaying till the laſt day of ſettling. The merchant conſents, the broker goes to the ſtock-exchange, and ſells 70,000l. 3 per cents. for the end of May, at 56 per cent. and the following will be the ſtate of the account:

Iſrael, the broker, bought for Mr C. 70,000 l. 3 per cts. at 60	
Sold again at 56	
Loſs 4 per cent.	L.2,800 0
Commiſſion for buying and ſelling at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	87 10
	L.2,887 10

C. gives a draft upon his banker for the aforeſaid ſum; and conſoles himſelf with the hope of ſpeculating better another time.

But ſuppoſe the employer, not being ſo honeſt as C. refuſes to pay the loſs, the broker has no remedy, he muſt bear it himſelf, and ſettle the account with his brother broker, by paying the difference in the two prices; and if he either cannot, or will not do this, he becomes a *lame duck*, that is to ſay, he can no longer frequent the ſtock-exchange, nor do any more buſineſs on credit with his brethren.

A ſtock-jobber in the ſituation of C. who has bought ſtock for time, which he never intended to take, is called at the ſtock-exchange a *Bull*, loaded with a burden he wants to ſhake off. On the contrary, he who has ſold upon ſpeculation, what he does not poſſeſs, and conſequently cannot transfer, is called a *Bear*, eager and hungry, trying to devour the property of others.

The firſt of theſe two parties wants the fund he has bought to riſe, that he may ſell the ſame at an advanced price, and receive a profit, which is called the *difference*. It is this man's intereſt to propagate falſe intelligence, of victories, negociations for peace, &c.

The ſecond, on the contrary, will endeavour to obtain falſe news of defeats by land and ſea, in order to lower

lower the price of the fund he has ſold on ſpeculation, that he may have an opportunity of buying the ſame ſum at a lower price, and thereby receiving a profit.

Thus, by the various arts of ſtock-jobbers, real property is affected, and the riſe or fall of the funds is regulated by the jobbing accounts, at the ſtock-exchange, an evil of the firſt magnitude; for in the year 1766, upon intelligence from India of ſome temporary advantages gained by the Eaſt India company's governments in that country, the directors at home imprudently ventured to declare a dividend at 12 per cent. for the enſuing year, which ſet the jobbers in that ſtock to work, and gambling in India ſtock was carried to ſuch a height, that 100l. property in that fund, roſe to the value of 270l. at market, when parliament was obliged to interfere, and to paſs an act to limit the dividends in future, and to compel the directors to reſcind their aforeſaid declaration. In 1773, the ſame ſtock ſunk to 140l.

The greateſt part of the national debt, conſiſting of 3 per cent. conſols annuities, in which the moſt buſineſs is daily tranſacted, the greateſt jobbing and the moſt frequent variations happen in that fund.

All ranks of people, and of both ſexes, engage more or leſs in ſtock-jobbing, through the perſuaſions of their brokers; eſpecially if they are known by transferring, or by purchaſing, to have conſiderable property in the funds. But foreigners, inveſted with public characters, and perſons connected with them, have the beſt opportunities of playing a ſure game, by means of early intelligence, and as they generally carry their gains out of the country, this is another great evil.

HENRY COMPTON; A TALE.

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 210.)

THERE cannot be a better prognoſtic of ſucceſs in affairs of this nature, than when a man dares to remain alone, and to enter into a quiet and ſerious examination of himſelf and the circumſtances that affect him, with no other council than what he derives from the ſenate of his own boſom.—It may, ſometimes, even remove a threatening difficulty, but it never fails, in ſome degree or other, to leſſen it, when a man has the courage to look the evil calmly in the face.

Mr Compton was ſo fortunate as to act under ſuch a reſolution; and, in taking a review of the different circumſtances of his life, he did not ſuffer his ſelf-love, or an idle vanity, to paſs over any parts or circumſtances, becauſe mortification or ſelf-reproach threatened the reflection on them. He inveſtigated the whole with the ſpirit of an impartial judge; nevertheleſs, I am rather diſpoſed to think, that the ſevere ſentence of to-day, might have been revoked by the relapſe of to-morrow, if the lovely Caroline had not ſat on the bench with him. That ſuch a woman ſhould reject and deſpiſe him, with all his wealth and accompliſhments, becauſe he had abandoned a life of virtue, operated not only more powerfully than all the ſage and authoritative reflections of his venerable friend, but, perhaps, operated alone to fix in his mind a determined reſolution to retain it.

Though this was by no means a day of untroubled ſatisfaction, Mr Compton found a quietude of ſpirit, and a refreſhing kind of repoſe, which he had not lately experienced, through the courſe of it. In ſhort, he felt his mind ſo invigorated by theſe rare hours of undiſturbed ſolitude, that he determined to paſs the evening in examining the immediate and exiſting ſtate of his fortune and domeſtic arrangements. As the whole of that wealth which his father had left him was inveſted in the different public funds, he had only to diſcover what was left of it, and he would immediately aſcertain, with an unerring preciſion, the ſum total of what he had diſſipated. It did not require much time

time to inform himſelf, that during the eighteen months which had elapſed ſince the old man's death, he had contrived, in various fooliſh and friendly ways, to get rid of fifty thouſand pounds.

This diſcovery, for it was ſuch to him, filled his mind with aſtoniſhment and alarm; and the very unpleaſant reflections it produced, determined him to loſe no time in applying to the advice and aſſiſtance of Sir William Reynolds. It was too late to ſee him that evening; but, at an early hour of the next morning, he was at the bed-ſide of the friend of his childhood and his youth,—and who was now about to become the preſerving guardian of his riper years.

In this ſituation he did not heſitate to unfold the ſtate and diſtreſs of his mind,—to diſcover the real poſture of his affairs,—to aſk the counſels of friendſhip,—and to promiſe an unreſerved ſubmiſſion to them.

"Your conduct, at this moment," anſwered Sir William "is, to me, "a moſt ſufficient proof that your "mind, though turned aſide from its "true bias, has received no material in-"jury.—It has been in a delirium, "which a little abſence from the per-"ſons and circumſtances that occaſion-"ed it, will diſſipate, and its primitive "virtue will be reſumed.—I feel this "aſſurance with a degree of ſatisfaction "I know not how to expreſs: the reſt "of the buſineſs is not worth an unplea-"ſant thought.—If the fifty thouſand "pounds which you have diſſipated in "folly and extravagance, ſhould, in the "end, purchaſe you that experience "which will make your future life ho-"nourable and happy, it has been moſt "profitably expended.—Your remaining "fortune is more than equal to a much "higher degree of real ſplendour than "you have hitherto diſplayed.—But the "exiſting evil muſt be cut up by the "roots;—the whole of your preſent "ſyſtem muſt be completely extirpat-"ed;—and, to do that with effect, you "muſt determine, without delay, to "quit the kingdom."

"Quit the kingdom,"—exclaimed Mr Compton, with a look of ſurpriſe, and a tone of diſappointment.—"I com-"prehend your feelings," continued Sir William, "but it muſt be ſo: and be-"lieve me, ſuch a meaſure is not only "the beſt, but, as it appears to me, "the only one which you can adopt, to "ſecure the objects which you have "moſt at heart.—You muſt break the "chain which connects you with your "preſent mode of life; and if that is, as "it ought to be, the firſt wiſh of your "heart, you muſt remove yourſelf far "away from the influence of thoſe "friends, companions, or acquaintance, "call them what you pleaſe, who forged "it for you.—Retire quietly to ſome "unfrequented town on the continent, "—let your retreat be known to none "but me,—entruſt me with the ſettle-"ment of your affairs, during your ab-"ſence,—and, I truſt, it will not be "long before I ſhall enjoy the very "great ſatisfaction of inviting you back, "—not indeed to gaming-tables, or race-"horſes, or faſhionable clubs, or opera "fingers—but to a ſituation in which "the path of true honour will be open "before you; and, if I find you reſol-"ved to deſerve it, to all the happineſs "which Caroline Coventry is capable "of beſtowing on you.—For, as the "moſt animating encouragement I can "give, to a ſolid reformation of your "life, I ſhall declare to you, that I have "not the leaſt doubt of ſucceeding in "an object ſo dear to your preſent "wiſhes, and ſo eſſential to your future "happineſs,—if you will conſent to be "guided and governed by me."—

"Then," exclaimed Mr Compton, "order the chaiſe this inſtant,—tell me "where I am to go,—and while the "preparations for my immediate flight "are making, let the neceſſary forms be "executed which will give you, during "my abſence, the moſt unreſerved and "ample powers to act as your ſaving "wiſdom ſhall dictate, in every concern "which I leave behind me!"

Mr Compton accordingly ſet out, in the evening, for a ſmall town in Normandy, where it was agreed that he ſhould fix a temporary reſidence;—and, on the following day, his friend entered with the moſt active and effectual zeal on the buſineſs of reform.—Mr Compton's ſervants were all diſcharged,—his horſes conſigned to the hammer,—and his houſe, with all its various detail of ſplendour, was transferred, by the ſame taliſmanic power; but, above all, the whole hiſtory of what had paſſed was faithfully and warmly repreſented to Mrs Coventry and her daughter, by Sir William Reynolds, who was a diſ-

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tant and reſpected relation of their family.

In ſhort, ſo well was the whole plan of this buſineſs arranged and conducted, that in leſs than twelve months after his ſudden departure from London, Mr Compton was returned to it a different being in ſentiment, opinion, connections, and happineſs;—and was very ſoon after united to the moſt charming of her ſex.

He commanded the reſpect of all ranks of people, who knew or had heard of him, from the day he became the happy huſband of the beſt of women.

Nor did her life afford a leſs ſplendid example of domeſtic and conjugal virtue.—They were bleſſed with a numerous progeny like themſelves;—and the only material interruption of their happineſs, aroſe from the loſs of three of their little ones in one year;—a circumſtance which affected them more, and continued to affect them longer than might have been expected from perſons of their underſtanding and religious diſpoſitions;—more eſpecially as ſeven children yet remained to grow up, in the poſſeſſion of every quality, both of body and mind, which the moſt anxious and tender parents could wiſh to adorn their offſpring.

It is about five years ſince Mrs Compton quitted the world.—She had been to Paris, with Mr Compton, to meet their two elder ſons, on their return from Italy; and a very violent ſtorm, which overtook their veſſel between Calais and Dover, had wrought her alarms to ſuch an height, that an illneſs enſued, and terminated in the grave.—Mr Compton bore this lamentable loſs with reſignation;—but in ſpite of his endeavours to ſtruggle with exiſtence, it has ſlowly, and ſecretly undermined his health,—which, till that event had known no interruption,—and moſt certainly haſtened the affecting period which united their ſpirits for ever.

The influence of female charms, when exerted under the guidance of ſuperior virtue, tends more to the advancement of excellence among men, than any other human incentive.—It is evident, from daily experience, that the manners of the ſtronger ſex receive their poliſh from the common intercourſe of female ſociety:—It cannot, therefore, but follow, that the friendſhip, affection, and love of women of ſuperior character and accompliſhments, muſt have the ſame effect upon the minds of men, and proportionably improve and adorn them. The ſeducing powers of the lovely ſex, as they are directed and employed, ſhape men into the worſt or beſt of beings. The latter is in the example of Mr Compton. His farewell inſtructions to his family bore their teſtimony to it; and proved the laſt act of his venerable life:—I ſhall repeat them in the words of the dying man.

My beloved children,

"Among the many unmerited bleſ-
"ſings with which it has pleaſed a gra-
"cious Providence to favour me, during
"the courſe of my life,—there have
"been none for which I feel myſelf
"more ſincerely diſpoſed to be thank-
"ful, than for the power I poſſeſs of
"declaring to you the ſentiments of my
"mind, and of pouring forth the affec-
"tions of my heart, now that I am come
"to the cloſe of it.—The phyſicians, in
"obedience to my requeſt, have this
"morning informed me that I have, at
"moſt, but a very few days to live:—
"If, therefore, I neglect to perform my
"laſt duty to-day, I may not be in a
"condition, either of body or mind, to
"perform it to-morrow.

"Your tears, my dear children, do
"not diſtreſs me;—they are the natural
"tributes of that filial affection which
"you owe to a parent, who, from the
"moment of your birth, has ever conſi-
"dered your happineſs as the firſt ob-
"ject and care of his life.—If they are,
"as I truſt, the tears of grateful tender-
"neſs, you may, without reproach, in-
"dulge the piety of your ſorrows, at a
"moment the moſt affecting to human
"nature.—I can, indeed, ſay, with the
"moſt delightful aſſurance, that you
"need not weep for me;—for I have
"paſſed the billows of the world, and
"am entering the haven of peace.—
"And if you feel, as I hope you do, a
"firm, rooted love of virtue within you,
"it will be needleſs alſo to weep for
"yourſelves;—your lives will anſwer
"the purpoſe for which they are given,
"—and the end of them muſt be hap-
"py.—But if nature forces her waters
"upon your cheek, reaſon and religion
"will,—I truſt,—ſoon wipe them off
"for ever.

"I leave you in the poſſeſſion of all
"the bleſſings of life; but they will not
"ſecure your happineſs, unleſs true
"wiſdom influences your application of
"them.

time to inform himſelf, that during the eighteen months which had elapſed ſince the old man's death, he had contrived, in various fooliſh and friendly ways, to get rid of fifty thouſand pounds.

This diſcovery, for it was ſuch to him, filled his mind with aſtoniſhment and alarm; and the very unpleaſant reflections it produced, determined him to loſe no time in applying to the advice and aſſiſtance of Sir William Reynolds. It was too late to ſee him that evening; but, at an early hour of the next morning, he was at the bed-ſide of the friend of his childhood and his youth,—and who was now about to become the preſerving guardian of his riper years.

In this ſituation he did not heſitate to unfold the ſtate and diſtreſs of his mind,—to diſcover the real poſture of his affairs,—to aſk the counſels of friendſhip,—and to promiſe an unreſerved ſubmiſſion to them.

"Your conduct, at this moment," anſwered Sir William "is, to me, "a moſt ſufficient proof that your "mind, though turned aſide from its "true bias, has received no material in-"jury.—It has been in a delirium, "which a little abſence from the per-"ſons and circumſtances that occaſion-"ed it, will diſſipate, and its primitive "virtue will be reſumed.—I feel this "aſſurance with a degree of ſatisfaction "I know not how to expreſs: the reſt "of the buſineſs is not worth an unplea-"ſant thought.—If the fifty thouſand "pounds which you have diſſipated in "folly and extravagance, ſhould, in the "end, purchaſe you that experience "which will make your future life ho-"nourable and happy, it has been moſt "profitably expended.—Your remaining "fortune is more than equal to a much "higher degree of real ſplendour than "you have hitherto diſplayed.—But the "exiſting evil muſt be cut up by the "roots;—the whole of your preſent "ſyſtem muſt be completely extirpat-"ed;—and, to do that with effect, you "muſt determine, without delay, to "quit the kingdom."

"Quit the kingdom,"—exclaimed Mr Compton, with a look of ſurpriſe, and a tone of diſappointment.—"I com-"prehend your feelings," continued Sir William, "but it muſt be ſo: and be-"lieve me, ſuch a meaſure is not only "the beſt, but, as it appears to me, "the only one which you can adopt, to "ſecure the objects which you have "moſt at heart.—You muſt break the "chain which connects you with your "preſent mode of life; and if that is, as "it ought to be, the firſt wiſh of your "heart, you muſt remove yourſelf far "away from the influence of thoſe "friends, companions, or acquaintance, "call them what you pleaſe, who forged "it for you.—Retire quietly to ſome "unfrequented town on the continent, "—let your retreat be known to none "but me,—entruſt me with the ſettle-"ment of your affairs, during your ab-"ſence,—and, I truſt, it will not be "long before I ſhall enjoy the very "great ſatisfaction of inviting you back, "—not indeed to gaming-tables, or race-"horſes, or faſhionable clubs, or opera "ſingers—but to a ſituation in which "the path of true honour will be open "before you; and, if I find you reſol-"ved to deſerve it, to all the happineſs "which Caroline Coventry is capable "of beſtowing on you.—For, as the "moſt animating encouragement I can "give, to a ſolid reformation of your "life, I ſhall declare to you, that I have "not the leaſt doubt of ſucceeding in "an object ſo dear to your preſent "wiſhes, and ſo eſſential to your future "happineſs,—if you will conſent to be "guided and governed by me."—

"Then," exclaimed Mr Compton, "order the chaiſe this inſtant,—tell me "where I am to go,—and while the "preparations for my immediate flight "are making, let the neceſſary forms be "executed which will give you, during "my abſence, the moſt unreſerved and "ample powers to act as your ſaving "wiſdom ſhall dictate, in every concern "which I leave behind me!"

Mr Compton accordingly ſet out, in the evening, for a ſmall town in Normandy, where it was agreed that he ſhould fix a temporary reſidence;—and, on the following day, his friend entered with the moſt active and effectual zeal on the buſineſs of reform.—Mr Compton's ſervants were all diſcharged,—his horſes conſigned to the hammer,—and his houſe, with all its various detail of ſplendour, was transferred, by the ſame taliſmanic power; but, above all, the whole hiſtory of what had paſſed was faithfully and warmly repreſented to Mrs Coventry and her daughter, by Sir William Reynolds, who was a diſtant

tant and reſpected relation of their family.

In ſhort, ſo well was the whole plan of this buſineſs arranged and conducted, that in leſs than twelve months after his ſudden departure from London, Mr Compton was returned to it a different being in ſentiment, opinion, connections, and happineſs;—and was very ſoon after united to the moſt charming of her ſex.

He commanded the reſpect of all ranks of people, who knew or had heard of him, from the day he became the happy huſband of the beſt of women.

Nor did her life afford a leſs ſplendid example of domeſtic and conjugal virtue.—They were bleſſed with a numerous progeny like themſelves;—and the only material interruption of their happineſs, aroſe from the loſs of three of their little ones in one year;—a circumſtance which affected them more, and continued to affect them longer than might have been expected from perſons of their underſtanding and religious diſpoſitions;—more eſpecially as ſeven children yet remained to grow up, in the poſſeſſion of every quality, both of body and mind, which the moſt anxious and tender parents could wiſh to adorn their offſpring.

It is about five years ſince Mrs Compton quitted the world.—She had been to Paris, with Mr Compton, to meet their two elder ſons, on their return from Italy; and a very violent ſtorm, which overtook their veſſel between Calais and Dover, had wrought her alarms to ſuch an height, that an illneſs enſued, and terminated in the grave.—Mr Compton bore this lamentable loſs with reſignation;—but in ſpite of his endeavours to ſtruggle with exiſtence, it has ſlowly, and ſecretly undermined his health,—which, till that event had known no interruption,—and moſt certainly haſtened the affecting period which united their ſpirits for ever.

The influence of female charms, when exerted under the guidance of ſuperior virtue, tends more to the advancement of excellence among men, than any other human incentive.—It is evident, from daily experience, that the manners of the ſtronger ſex receive their poliſh from the common intercourſe of female ſociety:—It cannot, therefore, but follow, that the friendſhip, affection, and love of women of ſuperior character and accompliſhments, muſt have the ſame effect upon the minds of men, and proportionably improve and adorn them. The ſeducing powers of the lovely ſex, as they are directed and employed, ſhape men into the worſt or beſt of beings. The latter is in the example of Mr Compton. His farewell inſtructions to his family bore their teſtimony to it; and proved the laſt act of his venerable life:—I ſhall repeat them in the words of the dying man.

My beloved children,

"Among the many unmerited bleſſings with which it has pleaſed a gracious Providence to favour me, during "the courſe of my life,—there have "been none for which I feel myſelf "more ſincerely diſpoſed to be thankful, than for the power I poſſeſs of "declaring to you the ſentiments of my "mind, and of pouring forth the affections of my heart, now that I am come "to the cloſe of it.—The phyſicians, in "obedience to my requeſt, have this "morning informed me that I have, at "moſt, but a very few days to live:—"If, therefore, I neglect to perform my "laſt duty to-day, I may not be in a "condition, either of body or mind, to "perform it to-morrow.

"Your tears, my dear children, do "not diſtreſs me;—they are the natural "tributes of that filial affection which "you owe to a parent, who, from the "moment of your birth, has ever conſidered your happineſs as the firſt object and care of his life.—If they are, "as I truſt, the tears of grateful tenderneſs, you may, without reproach, indulge the piety of your ſorrows, at a "moment the moſt affecting to human "nature.—I can, indeed, ſay, with the "moſt delightful aſſurance, that you "need not weep for me;—for I have "paſſed the billows of the world, and "am entering the haven of peace.—"And if you feel, as I hope you do, a "firm, rooted love of virtue within you, "it will be needleſs alſo to weep for "yourſelves;—your lives will anſwer "the purpoſe for which they are given, "—and the end of them muſt be happy.—But if nature forces her waters "upon your cheek, reaſon and religion "will,—I truſt,—ſoon wipe them off "for ever.

"I leave you in the poſſeſſion of all "the bleſſings of life; but they will not "ſecure your happineſs, unleſs true "wiſdom influences your application of "them.

"them.— Wealth and ſtation are ſur-
"rounded with dangers, to which inferior
"life is leſs frequently expoſed.—The
"power to gratify every paſſion of man's
"deceitful heart, too often proves the
"greateſt curſe that can befal the vaun-
"ting poſſeſſors of it.—Ambition, pride,
"vanity, and pleaſure, are always en-
"gaged in ſeducing the hearts of thoſe
"who enjoy the means of their gratifi-
"cation;—and, if the avenues are not
"continually guarded by the watchful
"centinels of reaſon and religion, it is
"almoſt impoſſible for the credulous,
"confiding experience of early years, to
"prevent their inſidious and unſuſpect-
"ed approaches.

"There was a period,—fortunately
"indeed for me it was but a ſhort pe-
"riod of my life, when I was the ſlave
"of the moſt dangerous paſſions;—and
"I was in the high career of ruin and
"deſtruction,—when the commanding
"virtues of your angelic mother charm-
"ed me from the fatal ſhores on which
"I was haſtening to be ſhipwrecked for
"ever. I was blind, and ſhe opened
"my eyes; I was weak, and ſhe gave
"me ſtrength; I was immerſed in vice,
"and ſhe called me back to virtue; I
"was guilty, and ſhe reſtored me to in-
"nocence; I was a wretch, and ſhe
"made me happy.—She was my ho-
"nour, my crown, my comfort through
"life, and I look up to her as my ſalva-
"tion, at this moment, when I am at
"the cloſe of it.—My union with her,
"I have ever conſidered, with the moſt
"abundant gratitude, as the gracious
"diſpenſation of Heaven's mercy to
"me; and I wiſh to impreſs this inva-
"luable bleſſing beſtowed on your fa-
"ther, in the remembrance of you all;
"and my laſt breath will expire in
"grateful praiſe to the Giver of all good,
"for the ineſtimable poſſeſſion of it.

"You are young, in the full enjoy-
"ment of health, and have the fair pro-
"miſe of many years yet to come; but,
"remember that what I am to-day,
"you may be to-morrow: And though
"it be your allotments to have your
"lives prolonged beyond the common
"date of man, you muſt at length ar-
"rive at this hour; and may years of
"virtue and honour conduct you to
"it!

"The world is full of ſnares and
"temptations; they lie in every path,
"and aſſume every form. The road to
"deſtruction is often ſtrewed with roſes,
"and pointed flints are ſeen to pave the
"way to honour. Vice will aſſume the
"ſemblance of virtue; and falſehood,
"by a thouſand ſeducing blandiſhments
"deceive the incautious heart to receive
"it as truth. To avoid theſe dangers,
"and to guard againſt theſe deceptions,
"begin by habituating yourſelves to the
"difficult and mortifying taſk of ſuſpect-
"ing yourſelves. At your early period
"of life, your moſt important buſineſs
"is to check the impulſe of inclination,
"and to pauſe before you indulge it.
"In the ſame proportion as objects,
"whatever they may be, ſolicit your
"enjoyment, conſider well the conſe-
"quences of enjoying them. What-
"ever does not bear the moſt deter-
"mined form of good, examine as an
"evil.

"This is a world, my children, in
"which precaution is not only a very
"neceſſary, but a very principal duty.
"You cannot ſuppoſe, for an inſtant,
"that I can offer to your practice, the
"low, baſe, and degrading ſuſpicion of
"little minds; for there are circumſtan-
"ces and ſituations, where to doubt, is
"more diſhonourable than to be deceiv-
"ed; but it is a caution by no means
"inconſiſtent with the moſt liberal cha-
"racter, which I recommend to your
"adoption. You muſt doubt of others
"with candour,—and it is yourſelves
"alone towards whom I urge the ut-
"moſt rigour of ſuſpicion.—It is neceſ-
"ſary for the honour and happineſs of
"your lives, that there ſhould be thoſe,
"and I truſt you will find many of them,
"towards whom ſuſpicion would be a
"crime. Would it not be criminal in
"you, my children, to ſuſpect each o-
"ther?—And I pray, moſt devoutly
"pray, as I know by experience the
"bleſſings of it, that the connections
"which you will form hereafter, may
"be ſo wiſely choſen, as greatly to
"enlarge the boundaries of your confi-
"dence.

"There is no virtue which adorns
"and elevates our nature, but is, more
"or leſs, connected with ſome vice
"which defaces and degrades it; and it
"is a principal cauſe of human misfor-
"tune, that, from the want of due con-
"ſideration, the one is ſo often taken
"for the other.—Courage and raſhneſs,
"—generoſity and profuſion,—econo-
"my and avarice,—humility and ſlaviſh-
"neſs,

"neſs,—prudence and meanneſs—piety "and enthuſiaſm, are, among others, "virtues and vices of the ſame quali- "ties, as they are practiſed or enjoyed "under the influence of wiſdom or of "folly. For as all virtue conſiſts in the "love and practice of juſtice, ſo all vice "proceeds from exceſs, and the ſpirit of "moderation will, of courſe, ſecure you "from it.

"Believe me, we were not ſent into "this world to make life one continual "ſcene of prohibition and ſelf-denial. "The good Being that made us, allows "the enjoyment of every pleaſure, and "there is plenty of them, which does "not tend to the injury of others and "of ourſelves. The right accompliſh- "ment of noble objects, the fulfilling "every duty of our ſtation, the im- "provement of our intellectual faculties "by the aids of art and ſcience, the in- "vigorating emploments that relax from "more ſerious attentions, and promote "health of body and chearfulneſs of "mind, the exerciſe of the relative and "ſocial virtues, and the practice of "piety and religion: Surely theſe are "real pleaſures; they occupy the mind, "they elevate the heart, and remorſe "and repentance follow not in their "train. It may, perhaps, prove diffi- "cult for you always to diſtinguiſh the "preciſe point where the virtue ends "and the vice begins; but a moderate "and cautious conduct will always leſ- "ſen the danger of being deceived; "and if, at any time, error ſhould pre- "vail in the choice, the experience of a "virtuous mind will prove its future "protector againſt ſimilar deceptions.

"At the ſame time, my children, I "cannot flatter you with the hopes, "that life can, becauſe it ought not to "be paſſed without affliction; or that "the moſt conſummate virtue will not "meet with trials and difficulties. Nay, "without them, there would be no vir- "tue: it is the manful conteſt with our "infirmities and ſorrows, which gives it "its nature and its name; and it is the "victory over them which enſures its "reward on earth and in heaven. But, "in the hour of extreme difficulty and "danger, if ſuch an hour ſhould come "to any of you, when your beſt powers "ſeem to give way, and your trembling "virtue ſhrinks from the conflict,—I "need not ſurely direct you to that ſure "and ſaving aid which is promiſed to "thoſe who aſk it.

"My children, continue to love one "another.—Be each other's joy, com- "fort, and protection.—If any of you "ſhould be in danger from the enemies "of virtue, let the reſt form a ſurround- "ing phalanx to preſerve them; if any "ſhould ſink beneath the predominat- "ing influence of a corrupt world, let "not thoſe of you who remain in "ſtrength forſake them in their weak- "neſs. There is no ſituation of misfor- "tune, or even of crime, that can quench "your fraternal love for each other.

"My ſons, remember and imitate the "virtues poſſeſſed by your father;—my "daughters, imitate all that you re- mem- "ber or have heard of your mother. If "her ſainted ſpirit is permitted to be- "hold this hour, ſhe will delight in it; "and may her celeſtial virtues ſhed "their ſanctification upon it. My ſoul "pants to rejoin her. I have only "ſtrength to repeat once more my "bleſſing to you, and to accompany it "with my dying prayer to Heaven, that "it may reſt upon you for ever."

Such were the laſt words of this excellent man; and, as he uttered them, he ſunk down into the arms of death; while his children, rivetted by their affliction to the ſcene, ſurrounded the bed in all the ſacred devotion of filial ſorrow.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

MORNING.

Inscribed to Miss N—. W—.

FROM the eaſt flow advancing the *Morning* appears,
And gently o'er darkneſs prevails;
On yon Mountain her miſt-woven ſtandard ſhe rears,
Whoſe folds ſlowly wave in the gales.
The cock loudly calls on the dull lazy hours;
And the bud, wak'd from ſlumbers, its boſom diſplays;
And the lark from the ſhade of yon ſweet knot of flowers,
Shakes the dew from his wing, as ſublimely he towers
To hail roſy Morn with his lays.
Late the Moon, gleaming far, her pale creſcent diſplayed,
And the ſtars' keener ray gemm'd the ſky;

But

But the Moon ſlipp'd away, as her luſtre
decay'd,
And the ſtars, dimly-twinkling, fly.—
Lo! now, how the Sun riſes flaming in
gold,
And from his bright throne ſends his
mild ſloping rays;
The red-border'd clouds from his preſence
are roll'd:
And Nature rejoices her charms to unfold,
To Wiſdom who muſingly ſtrays.

Mild *Wiſdom*! all hail!—with the Bard
come along!
I, friendleſs, thy counſel implore;
Fix thy throne in my heart, and preſide o'er
my ſong,
Till Life's weary day is no more!
O! tell me where Virtue to heav'n marks
the road,
And o'er the falſe ſteps of her votaries
mourns;
Where Religion unlock's Pleaſure's ſmiling
abode,
Soothes the ſoul of Misfortune, leads the
wand'rer to God,
And in heart-melting Ecſtacy burns!

Now the wide-ſkirted landſcape, in mantle
of light,
To the wondering eye is diſplay'd;
Streams, woods, mountains, rivers, all ruſh
on the ſight,
In their various colours array'd.—
The Hare from the green, ſpiky field limps
along
To the lone, ferny glen or the copſe, full
of fear,
While the Birds in the woodlands diſſolving
in ſong,
Swell the wild-warbling notes, Nature's
dwellings among,
Which Nature rejoices to hear!

How delightful the ſcene!—Sons of Sloth,
who lie bound
In Sleep's magic circle at eaſe,
You know not the ſweets which the Morn
pours around.
When Health breathes in every breeze!
One half of the beauties which Nature diſplays
You ſhare not:—Come, N—, the morning is ours,
Let us, 'raptur'd, attend to the woods' melting lays,
Climb the hill, half illum'd, by the Sun's early rays,
And bruſh off the dew from the flowers!

Lo! from the thatch'd Cot, which yon
beech-tree o'erſhades,
Where the ſtream murmurs wild o'er the
rock,
The Swain, Nature's child, to his hill cheer-
ful treads,
Hums his ſong, and attends on his flock.—
Or elſe, with his team, o'er the plain mov-
ing ſlow,
Turns the ſmooth levell'd furrows, and
whiſtles along.—
What joys, pure, unbought, muſt the Cot-
tager know,
Bright his eye, ſtrong his arm, independent
his brow,
Th' abodes of Contentment among!

Son of Pride: bright the morning of Life
may appear,
Mild the gale, ſweet the flower on the
ground:—
Exult not:—the loud-roaring ſtorm may be
near,
When darkneſs ſhall wrap thee around:—
Child of Sorrow: whoſe day veil'd with
clouds has begun,
Who ſad thro' the bleak vale of Poverty
ſtrays,
Deſpair not:—ere half of thy journey is
run,
The clouds may diſperſe, and the bright-
beaming ſun
Cheer thy path with his mild ev'ning
rays!

Inverleithen. *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ANSWER *to the* AULD SHEPHERD*.

WHEN Autumn's hollow-ſoundin' gale
Sweeps everie flower frae everie
vale;
Whan yellow leaves wild eddyin' fail
Upon its wing,
To thee, *Auld Shepherd* o' the dale,
I gladlie ſing:—

I ſing, an' thank ye for the ſtrains
That ſpread my praiſe owre a' the plains;
Till *Scotia's* bloomin' *nymphs* an' *ſwains*
My name regard,
An' ca' me, to reward my pains,
A *Scottiſh Bard!*

A name mair gratefu' to my ear
Than onie gi'en to Britiſh Peer;
A name I ſhall be proud to hear
Frae Chiels like you,
While Nature paints the rollin' year
In various hue.

Tho' eild has ſilver'd owre your pow,
Yet ſtill the warm poetic glow
Burns in your breaſt:—An' may it low
Beath bright an' lang;—
I wonder muckle how ye dow
Sing ſic a ſang.

There's

* See the EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for Auguſt, p. 137.

There's not a Swain upo' our braes
But loes to chant your rural lays;
An' whan our Laffies bleach their claes,
Cou'd ye lie ſnug,
An' hear how loud they ſing your praiſe,
'Twad glad your lug.

Wi' joy I own ye for a brither,
Whare cou'd I meet wi' ſic anither?
Then let us climb the hill the githor
To Fame's abode;
Nor mind how ſtormy be the weather,
Or deep the road.

I own, by ſome *unknown* miſtake,
I'm low, an' poor, my heart to break;
But ca' me ſlothfu', dull, an' weak,
To that reflection
I fear, I wad be apt to make
Some ſma' objection.

In airly days, whan Hope was ſtrang,
Amid th' admirin' ruſtic throng,
'Twas my delight to pour alang,
Not knowin' why,
The glowin' ſoul, in meltin' ſang,
Wi' boundleſs joy!

An' now, by *Quair's* wild wimplin' ſtream,
Rapt in ſome ſweet poetic dream,
Whan owre the wave the ſettin' beam
Light quiv'rin' plays,
Friendſhip or love, a darlin' theme,
Aft claims my lays.

Whan 'twas denied me to be great,
Heaven bade the *Muſe* upo' me wait,
To ſmoothe the brow o' rugged fate;
An' now the githor
We've bruſh'd the bent, thro' monie a ſpate
O' brauſhy weather.

It often muckle wonder draws,
That we, in wintrie froſts an' ſnaws,
Or whan the burns are ſwell'd wi' thaws,
Owre moors ſhou'd ſkelp it,—
Nae plan hae I:—I rhyme, becauſe
I canna help it!

True, Envy aft my name beſpatters,
An' Critics rive my verſe to tatters,
But theſe are onlie trifling matters
As things now go;
The Muſe I hug, for a' their clatters,
An' wharefor no?

Whan ſtern *Misfortune's* barbed dart
Pierc'd deep my keenly-feelin' heart,
I learn'd to act a nobler part
Than to grow vain,
An' yield to *flattery's* fawnin' art
Or *pleaſure's* train.

An' as for *Peortith*, girnin' Carline!
Wha for the Bardies has a harlin',
Aft hae I borne her wicked ſnarlin'
An' felt her rung,
Whan I had not a penny ſterlin'
To lay her tongue.

But hang complainin'!—for it's vain,
While we upo' this earth remain,
To look for days withouten pain:
Sae gif we ſhare
Mair joy than grief, we's no complain,
It's vera fair!

Yet *Fortune's* ſic a thrawart jade,
Nae man can drive her wi' a gaud,
She'll fawn on monie a ſenſeleſs Lad,
An' yet depart
Frae Wiſdom's Bairns; whilk pits me mad,
An' grieves my heart.

But this we're certain o', that God
Rules ilka thing on earth's abode,
An' whan He ſmiles, or taks the rod,
His love I view;
Tho' this to ſome may ſeem right odd,
I've learn'd it's true.

That thought ſtill maks my brow ſerene,
An' brightens up this gloomy ſcene;
Whan penſive thoughts, a dreary train,
Pour on my heart,
I think, kind Heaven does a' ordain,
Then they depart.

But, ſure, I may this labour ſpare,
Ye ken thae truths—I's fay nae mair;
An' tho' my verſes glide nae fair,
But roughlie rumble,
I'm, while I breathe the vital air,
Your ſervant humble,

Inverleithen, 19*th Oct.* 1801. } *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET.

THE MAROON.

AMID the ſtorm, that ſhakes the tropic ſky,
The fierce Maroon ſcales the tremendous ſteep;
With freedom's fires illuming his dark eye,
He gazes wildly on the turbid deep,

In the rude blaſt he hears the appalling cry
Of ſtern Oppreſſion, raging for her prey:
"'Tis done," he cries, "your malice I defy;
"O'er me no more your galling rod ſhall ſway."

Through the dim miſt that ſhades the plantaine wood,
Shudd'ring, he views their torches gild the gloom;
While frantic fear congeals his ruſhing blood,
He bounds, diſtracted, to a wat'ry tomb.

Tyrants, proceed! and mark where Freedom weeps
O'er yon wild waves:—'tis there your victim ſleeps! ADELINE.

For

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE TRAVELLER,

A PARODY.

AT the close of the day, when the journey is o'er,
And the host's venal welcome his strangers obtain,
When the loud voice of riot is heard at each door.
And nothing without but the wind and the rain;
'Twas then at an inn, from his mistress afar,
A traveller, in moral-struck mood, thus began,
Alternate with nature, or virtue at war:
He thought as a sage, or he felt as a man.

"Ah! why are these accents expressive of woe?
Why thus pensive, bar-maid, now chaunt a sad strain?
For each morn as it rolls, shall a lover below,
And thy bosom shall beat—with no throbbing of pain:
Yet if pity inspire thee, Oh! cease not thy lay,
Does a friend, love's sad victim, thus cause thee to mourn?
Ah! trust not to charms which with time pass away,
They fly with your years, but they never return.

"Now, pouting her red lip, and glancing a frown,
The chambermaid haughtily passes me by,
But lately, she smil'd, and I thought her my own,
So loving the lustre that beam'd from her eye:
Pass on, pretty maid, for I will not pursue,
The path way of virtue shall guide thee to joy;
But honour once faded, no change can renew,
Ah! trust not the flatt'rer who smiles to destroy!

"'Tis night, and the vot'ries of Love blush no more,
I mourn, yes, ye frail ones, my mourning's for you,
No patches or paint, your lost charms can restore,
When the sweet blush of modesty bids you adieu.
Yet 'tis not for the ravage of time that I mourn,
Tho' beauty's soft dimple your care cannot save:
I weep for the stigma that's stamp'd on your urn,
And blights the young blossoms that blush on your grave.

"In youth, by the flame of my passions betray'd.
Which led to bewilder, and dazzl'd to blind,
My thoughts wont to roam, from each nymph of the shade.
Nor car'd for the sorrows that press'd sure behind!
But dearest MARIA! my follies are o'er,
How vile were the wretch who could wander from thee!
Remorse with her scorpions shall lash me no more,
Since beauty and virtue have once made me free.

"And now, ye frail females, whom love leads astray.
When you shrink from derision, dejected, forlorn,
No more shall your curses bedarken my day,
Or taint, with my name, the sweet dew-drops of morn:
Soft sympathy whispers. Your sorrows are ending,
That the spoiler will shudder, while blasting you bloom;
That slander will pause o'er the bosom that's rending,
And tears of compassion be shed on its tomb."

PROTEUS.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ELEGY,

On a Tree stripped of its Bark.

LET others sing of Lithgow's careful swains,
Extol her lake, her crystal springs define;
The bark-bar'd tree demands my humble strains,
Whose fate seems likeliest to accord with mine.

Say! faded trunk,—poor sapless, barren stock,
Thou bard-like monument of mortal scorn;
By what mischance, or ruthless tyrant's stroke,
The leafy honours from thy boughs were torn?

While blooming round, in nature's verdant weeds,
Thy gay compeers seem grateful to the soil,
What crimes accurs'd, or despicable deeds,
Of all her bounties could thy form despoil?

Thou couldst not hurt, the worthless nor the good,
Nor ought distressful to thy friends extend;
Nor bow obliquely, to provoke the proud,
Nor fops, nor pedants, by thy looks offend.

Thou

Thou couldſt not blab the blunders of the great,
Nor venial errors in ſuperiors trace;
Nor even, when injur'd, couldſt thy wrongs repeat,
To bring down vengeance, or entail diſgrace.

Then whence, or how, thy cauſes of decay?
Sure, nature ne'er could be ſo falſely kind,
As with thy vegetable juice convey
The weaker feelings of the human mind.

The pangs of pain could never reach thy heart,
Nor woes of want could make thy viſage wan,
Nor couldſt thou by the vile colluſions ſmart
Of all deceiving, rude, unfeeling man.

No ſenſe of wrong could haſten thy decline,
Nor dread of danger could thy heart appall;
Nor for a neighbour's ſorrows couldſt thou pine,
Nor by inſidious falſehood baſely fall.

Nor viper's venom, nor the vixin's rage,
Nor ſly ſarcaſtic ſneer of witling vain;
Nor coarſer jeerings, of the ſeeming ſage,
Could e'er impart a momentary pain.

Thy feelings, fortune never could deride,
With promis'd bliſs, of balmy juice, to ſip
Then give a tyrant with inſulting pride,
To daſh the cup of comfort from thy lip.

Theſe woes are man's, and man himſelf the ſource,
To guilty paſſions and ambition prone.
He poiſons half his pleaſures in their courſe;
And working other's wo, ſecures his own.

Yet, ſoft,—quick judgments, injure juſtice cauſe
Parnaſſian records different tales aſſert;
Show nature ſwerving from her gen'ral laws,
To paſſive matter, active powers impart.

Say, then, did frantic zeal's unhallowed ſounds,
When loudly bellowing, round yon blazing pile,
So rend thy heart at Scotia's bleeding wounds,
As blaſted all thy future powers to ſmile?

If ſo, for thee, the kindred muſe could weave
The gayeſt garlands of the flowery mead;
Quit life's dull ſports, her gayeſt paſtimes leave,
With theſe to deck thy patriotic head.

For, by the penſive genius of our land,
Which round the pile is nightly heard to ſigh,
She could to aſhes have conſum'd the hand,
That dar'd the fatal, flaming torch apply.

Yet ſtill ſuperb, tho' batter'd and decay'd,
Its hoary, venerable ruins riſe,
And from the ſparkling lake at ev'n ſurvey'd,
With awful grandeur penetrate the ſkies.

Still, kindred ſtock, thy ling'ring mark'd diſgrace,
Some ſtrong convictions to the muſe impart;
That thou haſt ſerv'd ſome wretch of human race,
Who in return has pierc'd thee to the heart.

Bluſh not, ye few who feel the genial ray
Of Heav'n-born friendſhip warm life's little ſpan:
Thro' life's wide range, there are who live on prey.
But few more ſavage than thy brother man!

Yes! there are rationals of tyger brood,
Who ſcarce a ſpark of human love retain,
Whoſe ſolid ſouls all ſympathies exclude,
Wrap'd in low cunning, and a thirſt of gain.

Perhaps, ſome ſpleen-gall'd reptile of the kind,
Has here retard, his *nameleſs ſcrapes* to pen;
To grave his cut throat falſehoods on his mind,
And feaſt on thoughts of ſland'ring harmleſs men.

Perhaps, ſome hackney'd ſpoiler, void of ſhame
Beneath thy friendly hoſpitable boughs,
Has rob'd fair virtue of its deareſt gem,
And mouth'd the Heav'ns to witneſs perjur'd vows.

Perhaps ſome murd'rous villain, deſp'rate grown,
With impious tongue, has dar'd Heav'n's utmoſt ire,
Whoſe all deſtroying dart might fix him down,
And, in his fall, thy vital powers expire.

Or it might chance, like Ovid's tree of yore,
When love-lorn Pyramus, in frantic mood,
Fell on his ſword,—its roots imbib'd the gore,
And hence its fruits retain'd the tinge of blood.

So here perhaps, ſome hunger-hunted bard,
Tatter'd and pennyleſs, might bend his knee,
And to thy roots, for ſhelter preſſing hard,
May with his poverty have ſmitten thee.

Unlucky

Unlucky fate! if ſuch thy fate has been,
To fall inglorious for another's crimes,
To pine unpitied, and conſume unſeen,
As if thyſelf hadſt fabricated rhymes!

But hark! the clock ſtrikes twelve, time flies apace,
Nor can terreſtrial powers his courſe abate;
While he, who now preſumes thy fate to trace,
Is poſting forward to thy torpid ſtate.

Adieu, poor forlorn partner of decay,
Yet not for thee the plaintive muſe would moan,
Had not thy figure ſtuck her with diſmay,
Becauſe thy ſtate reminds her of her own.

Yet morn approaches and the orient bloom
With beamy light, may happier proſpects bring,
Thy trunk transform'd may grace ſome ſplendid room,
And even the muſe of happier objects ſing.

CINNA.

Linlithgow, Auguſt 14th 1801.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

POETICAL VERSION OF THE EPISODE OF COLDA IN THE POEM OF DARGO *.

By Sir James Foulis of Colinton, Bart. 1781.

'TWAS under valiant Trenmor's ſway
That Caolt dwelt on Etha's bay,
The branchy deer before him fly,
The groves re-echoed to his cry.
Minvela ſaw him on the plain,
Her light ſkiff haſtes to meet her ſwain;
The unpitying ſouthwind roſe in air,
O'erſets the ſkiff, and hapleſs fair.
Caolt diſtracted hears the cry,
Help, help, my love, or elſe I die.
Night ſpread her ſable mantle round,
And weaker grew the feeble ſound.
As when we rills at diſtance hear,
Whoſe tinklings ſcarcely reach the ear,
Upon the ſhore, when morning came,
Lifeleſs was th' ill-fated dame:
Hard by the beach her corſe was laid,
Where winds the ſtream, where waves the ſhade.

Long Caolt mourn'd his hapleſs love,
For many a day in Etha's grove,
And many a night was heard his moan,
The ſea fowl ſtartling with his groan.
But Trenmor's ſhield ſounds war's alarms,
The kindly Caolt ſtarts to arms,
Time flowly footh'd the mourner's pain,
The chaſe, the ſong, give joy again.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE HOUR OF *LOVE*.

WHEN the fair one, and the dear one,
Her lover by her ſide,
Strays or ſits, as fancy flits,
Where yellow ſtreamlets glide.
Gleams illuming, flowers perfuming,
Where'er her footſteps rove,
Time beguiling with her ſmiling—
O that's the hour of love!

Should the fair one, and the dear one,
The ſigh of pity lend,
For human woe, that preſſes low
A ſtranger or a friend!
Tears deſcending, ſweetly blending
As down her cheek they rove,
Beauty's charms in pity's arms,—
O that's the hour of love!—

When the fair one, and the dear one,
Appears in morning dreams,
In flowing veſt, by fancy dreſt,
—And all the angel beams—
The heavenly mien, and look ſerene,
Confeſs her from above;
While riſing ſighs, and dewy eyes,
Say, that's the hour of love!—

Edinburgh. A. M.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

Tune.—Hang my Lyre, &c.

HEAVY, heavy rolling billow,
Where haſt thou my Henry borne?
Was thy foaming head his pillow,
Floating, the wild tempeſt's ſcorn?
Tell me, tell me where he's ſleeping,
In what ſhaded creek he lies;
Ah! I cannot look for weeping,
Hear, O Henry, hear my cries.
Here the rock, and here the cave is;
Here we parted ne'er to meet;
Near this oozing ſpring my grave is,
Here I'll reſt, O! death is ſweet.
Farewell life, and all thy anguiſh,
Henry lies beneath the deep;
Wherefore ſhould I longer languiſh,
Here will I near Henry ſleep.—ALIENA.

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Letters addressed to the Rev. John Graham, in Answer to his Defence of Scripture Doctrines, as understood by the Church of England, and in Vindication of a Narrative of the Proceedings of a Society of Baptists in York, in relinquishing the popular Systems of Religion, &c. By David Eaton. 8vo. 3s. Johnson.

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Monthly Regiſter for October 1801.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

LONDON GAZETTE, *Oct. 3d*, 1801.

Downing Street, Oct. 2.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, Sept. 6, 1801, midnight.

I Congratulate your Lordſhip moſt ſincerely, on the intelligence which I have this moment received by the annexed letter from Sir John H. Hutchinſon.

Extract of a letter from Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B to the Earl of Elgin, dated Head-Quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Aug. 27, 1801.

I juſt ſeize the opportunity of a Meſſenger going to Conſtantinople, (diſpatched by the Capitan Pacha,) to inform your Excellency, that Gen. Menou offered laſt night to capitulate for the Town and Forts of Alexandria, and demanded an Armiſtice of Three Days for the purpoſe of arranging the terms of the capitulation: this I have granted accordingly.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

Downing Street, October 2d, 1801.

PEACE.

Preliminaries of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Republic were ſigned laſt night at Lord Hawkeſbury's Office, in Downing-ſtreet, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majeſty, and by M. Otto on the part of the French Government.

RATIFICATION

OF THE

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Saturday, Oct. 10.

Downing Street, Oct. 10, 1801.

The Ratification of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Republic, ſigned on the 1ſt inſtant, were this day exchanged by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and by M. Otto.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 10.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 10.

It is the direction of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the recruiting of his Majeſty's Marine Forces be ſuſpended till further orders.

Evan Nepean.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 13, 1801.

BY THE *KING*,

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Ceſſation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majeſty and the French Republic.

GEORGE, R.

"Whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between us and the French Republic were ſigned: And whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of

as

war as ſoon, and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between us and the French Republic: That, as ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, friendſhip ſhould be eſtabliſhed between us and the French Republic, by ſea and land, in all parts of the world, and that all hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe immediately; and in order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute, which might ariſe on account of prizes which might be made at ſea after the ſignature of the Preliminary Articles, it has alſo been reciprocally agreed, that the veſſels and effects which might be taken in the Britiſh Channel and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on each ſide: that the term ſhould be One Month from the Britiſh Channel and the North Sea, as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands, as far as the equator; and, laſtly, Five Months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular deſcription of time or place: And whereas the Ratification of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between us and the French Republic were exchanged by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries of us and the French Republic, on the 10th day of this inſtant October, from which day the ſeveral terms above mentioned of twelve days, of one month, or of two months, and five months, are to be computed: And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our officers, both at ſea and land, and all other our ſubjects whatſoever, to forbear all acts of hoſtility, either by ſea or land, againſt the French Republic, and their allies, their vaſſals or ſubjects, from and after the reſpective times above mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our higheſt diſpleaſure.

Given at our Court at Windſor, the 12th day of October, 1801.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at Windſor, the 12th day of October, 1801,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, in Council.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to order, that, for the convenience and ſecurity of the commerce of his loving ſubjects, during the ceſſation of arms notified by his Royal Proclamation of this day's date, Paſſes will be delivered as ſoon they can be interchanged, to ſuch of his ſubjects as ſhall deſire the ſame, for their ſhips goods, and merchandizes, and effects, they duly obſerving the ſeveral acts of Parliament which are or may be in force.

W. Fawkener.

At the Court at Windſor, the 12th of October 1801,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty was pleaſed, by his Order in Council, of the twenty-firſt day of May laſt, to direct that the ſeveral bounties therein mentioned, ſhould continue to be paid to every able and ordinary Seaman, and able bodied Landman, who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in his Majeſty's Navy, &c. His Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare, That the ſaid bounties, &c. ſhall from henceforth ceaſe and determine.

W. Fawkener.

(End of the Gazettes.)

INDIA.

MASULIPATAM, *Oct.* 30. 1800.

On the 28th, about two P. M. a violent gale of wind, with rain, ſet in from the N. W. which at ſeven in the evening came round to N. E. from which point we were aſſailed by a moſt heavy ſtorm of wind and rain. In leſs than an hour the ſouth glacis was entirely covered with water, and indeed the greateſt part of the fort completely inundated. The ſtorm ceaſed about five o'clock the next morning. On aſcending the ramparts, I beheld all around me fallen houſes, trees torn up by the roots, and large veſſels on dry land; the ſmaller veſſels were either ſunk or ſtove to pieces. All the bridges are carried away except the one at the main guard. The hurricane was equally ſevere all along the coaſt. Peddapatam, Golahpolam, and Samuldevi, are nearly deſtroyed."

ONGOLE, *Oct.* 29. 1800.

"We have experienced ſuch exceeding heavy rain at Ongole, for the laſt 24 days, that the ſurface of the country exhibits one entire ſheet of water. On the 19th inſt. about ten minutes after four o'clock A. M. the wind blew a hurricane

hurricane, when ſuddenly we felt a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake, that kept the earth in continued agitation for nearly a minute. It ſhook down many houſes, but I believe no perſon was killed in conſequence.—At about eight o'clock laſt night, the wind began to blow ſtrongly, with rain, and in about two hours the wind and rain increaſed ſo violently, that the doors and windows were blown open, and ſhivered to atoms. In this dreadful ſituation it would have been adviſable to have quitted our houſes for the open plain, but that was impoſſible, as no one could ſtand for a moment againſt the impetuoſity of the hurricane, nor could an object be obſerved at a yard's diſtance. We truſted in this dilemma to Omnipotence for protection, and placing ourſelves in the ſtrongeſt ſituations we could think of, we continually heard the trees and walls falling around us. The inceſſant loud claps of thunder, the vivid lightning, the ſtrength of the wind, and the uncommonly heavy rain, were ſuch as the oldeſt inhabitants never before experienced. The wind blew from N. E. and continued till two o'clock this morning, when we had an interval of calm till three o'clock, during which we were employed in endeavouring to extricate our cattle from the ruins of the fallen buildings. At three o'clock the ſtorm recommenced from the S. E. and if poſſible with increaſed violence; and the houſes being at this time all unroofed, we remained till day-break expoſed to its utmoſt fury. When day-light appeared, nothing but death and deſtruction caught the eye in every direction. The ground was covered with dead cattle, birds, and fallen houſes and trees; even the largeſt banian-trees have not eſcaped; indeed there is ſcarcely a tree left in the diſtrict. It is melancholy to obſerve the devaſtation in the villages, and the inhabitants labouring to extricate their families and cattle from the ruins."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has aboliſhed the tax of ten copecks, which every traveller was formerly obliged to pay before he left Peterſburgh, as too trifling and unproductive, while at the ſame time it was troubleſome, and an interruption to buſineſs. In the mean time he has aboliſhed alſo the order, that nobody ſhould leave Peterſburgh without notice being given three times in the newſpapers.—"This was ordered," ſays the Ukaſe, "againſt the ſecret departure of thoſe who make a bad uſe of credit; but as this, in regard to bad people, was without effect, and was troubleſome to the good, nobody is obliged to give notice of his leaving this capital, if he continues in the Empire, and the order remains in force only for thoſe who go to foreign countries."

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Oct.* 6.

On the evening of the 3d, at ſeven o'clock, the cannon reſounded at the ſame moment on the Quay of the Thuilleries, upon the Eſplanade, and at the National Hotel of Invalids, and ſuddenly gave the ſignal for public rejoicing. Citizens ſtopped as they walked along, and mutually aſked each other in the ſtreet, and public places, what was the news which the Government thus celebrated. Crowds ran immediately to the Theatres to learn the news, which they knew would there be officially communicated.---In fact, at every Theatre a Note officially communicated from the Miniſter of the Interior, announcing the Signature of the Preliminaries of Peace with England, was read and repeated, amidſt the moſt rapturous applauſes. The enthuſiaſm of the public was at its higheſt pitch, at the Comedie Francaiſe, at the Theatre de Picard, and at that of Vaudeville. At the latter Theatre in particular, ſome impromptu couplets were greatly applauded.---On quitting the Theatres, the Citizens found all the public edifices, and a great number of the houſes of private Citizens, ſplendidly illuminated, as upon our National Fetes. The crowds which were aſſembled near the Theatres and the Palace of Government, made thoſe places reſemble the public walks. It was at this moment that a numerous body, compoſed of the Commiſſioners of the Police of Paris, eſcorted by Detachments of Light Infantry and Dragoons, preceded by Drums and Trumpets, and ſurrounded by an innumerable crowd of Citizens, paraded the public places and ſquares, and proclaimed by torch light the ſigning of the Preliminaries.--The windows were crowded with ſpectators, every paſſage was obſtructed, and every ſtreet crammed with Citizens impatient to hear the Magiſtrate make the Proclamation

mation, and to anſwer him with their applauſes. Wherever they halted, thouſands of voices exclaimed, "Vive la Republique, Vive Bonaparte!" The news arrived at 4 o'clock at Malmaiſon, and orders were inſtantly given to announce it at Paris by diſcharges of artillery, and to communicate it to every part of the Republic by means of Telegraphs.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *Sept.* 17.

"Sir H. Hayes, whoſe ſentence for carrying off Miſs Pike is mitigated to tranſportation for life to Botany Bay, during his confinement, conducted himſelf in a manner truly eccentric. The room in which he was confined was hung with black crape, and the dead march in Saul was performed on a barrel organ while he was at dinner. He went out to receive ſentence with an illegitimate ſon on his right hand, and his legitimate ſon on his left. The latter was ſo much affected when ſentence of death was paſſed on his unfortunate parent, that he is now in a fever, and his life is deſpaired of.

Dublin, Oct. 1.

"On Thurſday laſt, in conſequence of an electioneering quarrel, James Moore O'Donel and Denis Bingham, Eſqrs. met in the neighbourhood of Ballina, attended on the part of Mr O'Donel by Colonel Fitzgerald, and on the part of Mr Bingham by Colonel Jackſon.—On the firſt diſcharge, Mr Bingham's ſhot took effect, paſſing through Mr O'Donel's heart, and killing him on the ſpot.

"On the ground the deceaſed wrote the following letter:—

To the Independent Electors of the County of Mayo.

"Should I fall in the conteſt with Mr Bingham, it is in ſupport of your cauſe—of the independence of the county of Mayo. Had I lived, it was my determination to have done all in my power to have prevented you from being ſlaves, and the county from being made a borough, You yet, I feel, will do it;—and I earneſtly entreat all my friends to give their intereſts to Mr Dillon, and any other perſon whom the independent intereſt ſhall nominate his colleague.

Farewell, my Friends,

Ballina, Sept. 14. *James O'Donel.*

Ed. Mag. Oct. 1801.

Dublin, Oct. 6.

"Yeſterday, in conſequence of the news of Peace, a ſplendid illumination took place all over the city. The poſt office, remarkable as it has always been for the taſte with which it has been decorated on ſuch occaſions, was on Monday night more highly admired than ever we have known it. Three beautiful tranſparent paintings of the lamented Sir Ralph Abercromby, of Gen. Hutchinſon, and Gen. Craddock, the heroes of Egypt, were placed in the centre of the building, as the fitteſt ornaments in honour of that Peace which their gallantry has ſo particularly aſſiſted in obtaining.

"A treaſonable committee of ſeventeen perſons has been apprehended at Ferns, in the county of Wexford, and their papers and books, which they had before them, have been all ſeized, and the delinquents committed to the goal of Wexford.

"On Friday, at night fall, a very numerous banditti ruſhed into the village of Dundrum, three miles from Dublin; they fixed ſentries at the doors of ſeveral houſes, while ſelect bands of eight or ten entered other houſes and robbed the inhabitants. In this manner, Barret, a farmer, who alſo keeps a public-houſe, was robbed of One hundred and thirty pounds, his watch and ſome valuables. Miſſet, a perſon who keeps jaunting cars and an ale houſe of 6l. and upwards. Rinkle, a farmer, of his half year's rent, which he had made up to pay his landlord. Woods, who collects the church ceſs, of a ſmall ſum. Fleming, of a ſmall ſum. Several perſons attempted with ſuch weapons as came to hand, to ruſh out and repel this dreadful banditti; but the robbers, who fired repeatedly, were too numerous to be encountered, and carried off their booty at eaſe."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, *Oct.* 2.

Yeſterday a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a new Lord Mayor for the year enſuing. The greateſt ſhew of hands took place in favour of Mr Alderman Newman. Sir J. Eamer had alſo a conſiderable number of hands in his favour. Theſe two gentlemen having been returned to the Court of

of Aldermen, they decided in favour of Sir John Eamer by a majority of ten to ſix. Alderman Newman obtained a hearing, and attributed his diſappointment to the prejudices entertained of him for poſſeſſing political principles of the ſame nature as thoſe acknowledged by Mr Alderman Combe.

Sir John Eamer returned his thanks in an elegant ſpeech, in which he ſaid,

"I am fully alive to the diſtinguiſhed honour and the arduous duties of the Chief Magiſtrate of this city, that high and important office, to which I mean to devote my whole time, and exert my beſt abilities, with great diffidence. I accept it more as a matter of duty than of ambition. Gentlemen, it has been cuſtomary in this ſituation for ſome gentlemen to promiſe you what they would do, others what they would not do. I ſhall make no promiſes; you have long known me as a man of buſineſs; you know me as a magiſtrate, and a ſoldier; you know my affection to the beſt of Sovereigns, and my attachment to the Conſtitution; the active and independent ſupport I have given to the adminiſtration of the country, has been from a thorough conviction, that their meaſures were calculated to preſerve the dignity of the Crown and the proſperity of the Country.'—This ſpeech was received with great applauſe.

Oct. 10. This morning early, the Ratification of the Preliminiary articles of Peace arrived at M. Otto's houſe, in Hereford-ſtreet. They were brought over by Citizen Lauriſton, Aid-du-Camp to the Chief Conſul.—As ſoon as M. Otto received them he communicated the intelligence to Lord Hawkeſbury, and the Exchange of the Ratifications took place immediately. The Preliminaries, as ratified by Bonaparte were, we are informed, tranſcribed on vellum, written and emblazoned in a ſtyle of extraordinary beauty and elegance, and incloſed in a box very richly ornamented.

Citizen Lauriſton went immediately to M. Otto's, in Hereford-ſtreet, where he remained but a ſhort time. From M. Otto's a great concourſe of people followed his chaiſe, ſaying he hrd brought the Ratification. The mob increaſed, and in Bond-ſtreet took the horſes from his carriage, and drew him in great triumph, with loud huzzas, exclaiming,—"Peace for ever," down Bond-ſtreet, to Reddiſh's Hotel, St James's Street he taking off his hat ſaluting them. He is a handſome young man of a florid complexion; he ſeemed very much pleaſed at the manner of his reception, and came to the window in St James's-ſtreet, to make his acknowledgments. He was dreſſed in a blue jacket trimmed with gold, a white waiſtcoat and black ſtock. After he came into Reddiſh's Hotel, he ſent out ten guineas to the mob to drink.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE

Between his Majesty and the French Republic, Signed at London, October 1st, 1801.

His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, animated with an equal deſire to end the calamities of a deſtructive war, and to re-eſtabliſh union and good underſtanding between the two nations, have named for this purpoſe, viz. His Britannic Majeſty, Robert Banks Jenkinſon, Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Louis William Otto, Commiſſary appointed for the Exchange of French Priſoners in England; who after having duly exchanged in form, their full powers, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:

ART. I. As ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and the French Republic, by Land and by Sea, in all parts of the world. In conſequence, and that all hoſtility may immediately ceaſe between the two powers, and between them and their reſpective Allies, orders ſhall be ſent, with the greateſt diſpatch, to their forces by land and ſea, each of the Contracting Parties engaging to give the neceſſary paſſports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of the ſaid orders, and to inſure their execution. It is beſides agreed, that every conqueſt which may be made by either of the Contracting Parties, or by their reſpective Allies, after the Ratification of the preſent Preliminaries, ſhall be regarded as nugatory,

tory, and faithfully compriſed in the reſtitutions which ſhall take place after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

II. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to the French Republic and its Allies, viz. to his Catholic Majeſty, and to the Batavian Republic, all the Poſſeſſions and Colonies occupied or conquered by the Engliſh forces in the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the Iſle of Trinity, and the Dutch Poſſeſſions in the Iſland of Ceylon, which Iſlands and Poſſeſſions his Britannic Majeſty ſhall keep in full and complete ſovereignty.

III. The Port of the Cape of Good Hope ſhall be open to the Commerce and Navigation of the two Contracting Parties, who ſhall there enjoy equal advantages.

IV. The Iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, ſhall be evacuated by the Engliſh troops, and it ſhall be reſtored to the Order of St John of Jeruſalem. To inſure the abſolute independence of that Iſland on one or other of the two Contracting Parties, it ſhall be placed under the guaranty and protection of a third Power, who ſhall be named by the Definitive Treaty.

V. Egypt ſhall be reſtored to the Sublime Porte, whoſe territories and poſſeſſions ſhall be maintained in their integrity, as they exiſted before the preſent War.

VI. The territories and poſſeſſions of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty, (the Queen of Portugal,) ſhall likewiſe be preſerved in their integrity.

VII. The French troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman State. The Engliſh forces ſhall likewiſe evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the Ports or Iſlands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic.

VIII. The Republic of the Seven Iſlands ſhall be acknowledged by the French Republic.

IX. The Evacuations, Ceſſions, and Reſtitutions, ſtipulated by the preſent Preliminary Articles, ſhall be executed, for Europe, within the month; for the Continent and the ſeas of America, and of Africa, within the three months; for the Continent and the Seas of Aſia, within the ſix months, which ſhall ſucceed the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

X. The reſpective Priſoners ſhall, immediately upon the exchange of the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty, be given up in maſs and without ranſom, on paying, on one part and the other, the private debts which they may have contracted.

Diſcuſſions having ariſen touching the payment for the maintenance of the Priſoners of War, the Contracting Powers reſerve this queſtion to be decided by the Definitive Treaty, conformable to the Right of Nations, and the Principles conſecrated by Uſage.

XI. In order to prevent all ſubjects of complaint and conteſt which may ariſe, reſpecting the Prizes which may be taken at ſea after the Signing of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the Ships and Goods which may be taken in the Channel and in the Northern Seas after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Preliminary Articles, ſhall be reſtored on both ſides. That a month ſhall be the period allowed for all ſuch as ſhall be taken between the Channel and the North Sea, as far as the Canaries inclusively, both on the Ocean and in the Mediterranean. Two months between the Canaries and the Equator; and five months in all other parts of the world without either exception, or any other more particular diſtinction of time and place.

XII All Sequeſtrations impoſed on either ſide, on the Funds, Revenues, and Credits of any kind belonging to one of the Contracting Parties, or to its Citizens or Subjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty.

The deciſion of all claims between perſons of the two Nations for Debts, Property, or any rights whatever, which, in conformity with eſtabliſhed uſage and the Rights of Nations, may be brought forward at a Peace, are to be referred to the competent Tribunals; and in thoſe caſes ſpeedy and complete juſtice ſhall be done in the countries in which the claims ſhall reſpectively be made. It is agreed that the preſent Article ſhall immediately, after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, be applied by the Contracting Powers to the reſpective Allies, and to the individuals of their Nation, under the terms of a juſt reciprocity.

XIII. With reſpect to the Fiſheries

on

on the coaſt of Newfoundland, the adjacent Iſlands, and the Gulph of St Lawrence, the two powers have agreed to place them on the ſame footing as they were before the preſent war, reſerving to themſelves the power of making, in their Definitive Treaty, ſuch arrangements as may appear juſt and reciprocally advantageous for placing the Fiſhery of the two Nations in that ſtate which is beſt adapted for the maintenance of Peace.

XIV. In all caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent Treaty, the fortifications ſhall be reſtored in the ſtate in which they are at the moment of the ſigning of the preſent Treaty, and all the works which ſhall have been erected ſince the taking poſſeſſion of them, ſhall remain uninjured.

It is beſides agreed, that in all caſes of ceſſion ſtipulated by the preſent Treaty, a term of three years, to be computed from the notice of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, ſhall be allowed to the Inhabitants of every rank and nation, to diſpoſe of all property acquired or poſſeſſed by them, either before or during the preſent war, during which term of three years they may freely exerciſe their religion, and enjoy their property.

The ſame facility is granted in the countries reſtored to all thoſe who may have made any eſtabliſhments whatever therein during the time thoſe countries ſhall have been poſſeſſed by Great Britain.

With reſpect to the other inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them ſhall be proſecuted, moleſted, or diſturbed in perſon or property, on any pretence, on account of their conduct, their political opinions, or their attachment to either of the two Powers, or for any other reaſon, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts ſubſequent to a Definitive Treaty.

XV. The preſent Preliminary Articles ſhall be Ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at London in the courſe of a fortnight at the utmoſt; and immediately after their Ratification, Plenipotentiaries ſhall be appointed on both ſides, to repair to Amiens, in order to proceed to the drawing up a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the contracting Powers.

In faith of which, we, the underſigned Plenipotentiaries of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and of the FIRST CONSUL of the French Republic, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent Preliminary Articles, and have ſet our ſeals.

Done at London, the 1ſt October 1801, the 9th Vendemiaire, in the tenth year of the French Republic.

HAWKESBURY. *(L. S.)* OTTO. *(L. S.)*

From the London Papers, Oct. 11.

General Lauriſton and M. Otto waited on Lord St Vincent on Saturday.—They were met at the garden-gate by Lord St Vincent, who very good humouredly addreſſed the mob thus:—"Gentlemen! gentlemen! (the populace gave his Lordſhip three huzzas) let me requeſt you to be as orderly as poſſible; and if you are determined to draw the Gentleman, accompanied by M. Otto, I requeſt of you to be careful, and not overturn the carriage."—The populace aſſured his Lordſhip they would be careful of, and reſpectful to the ſtrangers.

ILLUMINATIONS.

The whole of London exhibited on Saturday night a ſtrong proof of public joy on the Ratification of the Preliminaries. Every houſe was illuminated, not only in the principal ſtreets, but in the lanes, courts, and alleys.—Beginning with the city, the moſt ſplendid, as far as its ſituation would permit, was the Poſt-office. On this and the Secretary's houſe, there was no leſs than 6000 lamps diſpoſed with as much taſte as the irregularity of the buildings would admit.

The Eaſt India Houſe had, between the columns in the front, the word Peace in large letters.

The Phœnix Fire Office had a tranſparency repreſenting a portrait of his Majeſty, with the words "Peace and Plenty."

M. Otto's houſe, at the corner of Hereford-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, from its peculiar ſituation, preſents three ſides to view; on the North was diſplayed a large letter P. in a circular wreath; on the Weſt was a large tranſparent inſcription of "Peace and Univerſal Happineſs," with a Civic Crown in the midſt; under this, and extending along the entire front, was a double feſtoon of lights; from the bow at the top of which roſe the ſtem of an olive tree, which, twiſting in various ſhapes, ſhot out at its extremity

tremity a ſingle green branch; the drops of the feſtoon terminated at the North ſide of the Hall door, in the letters G. R.; and on the South in F. R.; the South front was emblazoned with a Star, compoſed of white, red, and blue lights, beſides ſeveral ſmaller compartments of lights.

Mr Hope's, in Harley-ſtreet, made a very grand appearance, the word Peace in very large letters, over it an Anchor, and the letter H. in lamps; round the pillars of the Portico were placed variegated lamps, entwined with wreaths of laurel; the whole forming a moſt pleaſing and ſplendid diſplay.

Covent Garden Theatre was moſt ſuperb. The word Peace extended along the front of the Portico. Above it was the Royal Cypher, and the whole ſurmounted by the Imperial Crown between two wreaths of laurel. From theſe deſcended on each ſide a Feſtoon, to an Oval Tablet, riſing from a Truncated Pyramid placed over each extremity of the letters.—The Feſtoons, covered with ſilver leaf, which being in ſmall pieces, and ſtuck each only by one extremity, with all the reſt moveable in the air, produced from the lamps hung before them a continual ſcintillation, and might almoſt be termed a galaxy. The Tablets and Pedeſtals were decorated in like manner, but with gilt leaf, and the colours of the lamps were appropriated to that of the metal behind them.

Drury-Lane had the word Peace ſurmounted by a Crown, with the ſame kind of reflector as at Covent Garden.

Mr Oakley, coach-maker, had a very large and beautiful device in three compartments. The centre repreſented Britannia receiving the glad tidings from Mercury, who points to a ſhip under ſail, whence he is ſuppoſed to bring them; at her feet ſits a figure of Peace, employed in making a fire of ſpears, to convert their iron to plough-ſhares.

The Admiralty, beſide a range of lights along the curtain wall, had over the main arch the Crown and Anchor, and flambeaux on the pediment.

The ſuperb Tranſparency, painted by the celebrated Artiſt, Mr Orme, of Bond-ſtreet, deſerves particular notice: The figures of this piece were as large as life, and highly animated with the ſentiment of the moment. The ſubject was expreſſive of Britannia unarmed crowned with Honour, diſpenſing the ſame to her Sons, who were dreſſed in Naval and Military Uniforms, joined hand in hand, ſupporting the palm of Peace and Victory, and treading under foot the inſtruments of War and Deſtruction. Britannia had in her left hand the Horn of Plenty, and at her ſide the Union Shield; at the other ſide the Lion at eaſe, and one of her bulwarks, a Ship of War, with the Union Flag and ſails furled, &c. emblematical of Commerce, Strength, and Security. The motto at the top was, Britannia diſpenſing to her Sons, Honour, Peace, and Plenty.

Earl of Liverpool's houſe in Park-lane had a moſt ſingular appearance: not only candles were placed in each window, but rows of flambeaux were tied to the rails, preſenting an entire blaze of light.

A Tradeſman's in Piccadily.—The following inſcription, ſurrounded with lamps:—"May the new friends never become enemies."

Nokes's.—G. R. with a crown, near St Paul's Church-yard; near Cheapſide, a full length tranſparent portrait of Lord Nelſon, with a ſailor ſupporting a Crown, ſurmounted with the following inſcription. "May Peace continue, and Nations learn to War no more." Over Lord Nelſon's head, "The Wooden Walls of Old England, and Commerce." Over the ſailor's head, "Britons give Peace to Europe."

At Meſſrs Lackington's, Bookſellers in Finſbury-ſquare, the whole of that extenſive building was decorated with portraits of Howe, St Vincent, Nelſon, Duncan, &c. &c. in the centre of which was inſcribed, "To the Heroes of the Sea we are indebted for the Reſtoration of Peace." Fire-works were diſplayed from the cupola, and the whole had a ſtriking and pleaſing effect.

The brilliancy of the illuminations and the joy of the populace was ſuddenly damped about nine o'clock, by one of the moſt tremendous ſtorms that ever was known. The rain deſcended in torrents—loud peals of thunder were heard every moment, vivid flaſhes of lightning accompanied them, and the lights were in many places entirely put out. The ſtreets were ſoon cleared, and at eleven o'clock were as empty as they uſually are at that hour.

The violence of the ſtorm continued more

more than an hour, while the blaze, excited by millions of lamps and tapers, became at times literally inviſible, being completely obſcured by the vivid flaſhes and ſheets of lightning, following each other in quick ſucceſſion, and enlightened the whole horizon. The ſuperſtitious thought the ſtorm ominous; ſome, that the Heavens gave their ſolemn ratification of the Preliminaries; and others, that the noiſe of the elements indicated quite the reverſe; but without taking upon ourſelves to determine to *deep* a point, we may be allowed to remark, that what with the noiſe of the people (before the ſtorm forced them to ſeek ſhelter,) the firing of guns, rockets, and other fire works, and the awful grandeur of the ſtorm itſelf, the general effect was ſuch as will never be effaced from the memory of thoſe who witneſſed it.

The entertainment concluded at Drury-lane Theatre in the midſt of this ſtorm, which produced the greateſt conſternation in the crowded coffee-rooms and lobbies, where the lightning flaſhed, while the thunder roared. Several ladies fainted, and the ſhrieks and groans of others were awful. Half-a-guinea was given to a hackney coach for a ſhilling fare, and even at that price it was difficult to obtain a conveyance.

O'Brien, the famous Iriſh Giant, lately died at Briſtol. He was eight feet ſix inches in height. This man, when he firſt began to derive a ſubſiſtence from an expoſure of his perſon to the Public, was deeply affected by a ſenſe of humiliation, and often ſhed tears when, among the crowd whom curioſity attracted, any ſpectator treated him with reſpect. In time, however, all theſe tender feelings were entirely ſubdued, and he was latterly as much diſtinguiſhed for inſolent pride as he was before for modeſt dejection. Such tranſitions, however, are not uncommon in *great men.*

Law Intelligence.

FELONY.

On the 25d ult. at the Old Bailey, London, John Macgregor was convicted of Felony, for that he being a Clerk in the employment of the Directors of the Pelican Inſurance Office for Lives, did embezzle and ſecret 300l. which came into his hands for and on account of his maſters. This trial is important, it being the firſt upon the late Act of Parliament, which declares it to be *Felony* in any ſervant to convert, without leave, for his own uſe, his Maſter's property, *even though he meant to reſtore the ſame,* as no *ſubſequent reſtoration* will do away that felony, which, once complete, can never afterwards be altered.

It appeared from the evidence, that the priſoner's receipts for the London renewals and endowments, from the 10th of July till the 17th of July, was 625l. 10s. 11d.; and the account by which the priſoner diſcharged himſelf from the receipt of that ſum, conſiſted of various items, one of which was that of 381l. 15s. 7d. paid into the houſe of Robarts, Curtis, & Co. on the 14th of July. It appeared that the priſoner had afterwards eraſed the 3, which made it only 81l. 15s. 7d.

A Clerk at the Banking-houſe of Meſſrs Weſton & Co. in the Borough, ſaid, That the priſoner at the bar, John Macgregor, kept caſh at their houſe; that on the 14th of July laſt, they paid a draft of the priſoner's for 81l. 15s. 7d. on them to the houſe of Meſſrs Robarts, Curtis, & Co. and no other draft of the priſoner's to that houſe on that day. Robert Ward, one of the clerks of the Pelican Inſurance office, ſaid, that the priſoner was diſmiſſed from the office on the 23d of July; at the time of the priſoner's diſmiſſal, he was indebted to the office in upwards of 700l. but that ſhortly afterwards he gave a draft upon his bankers for 600l. and that at this moment (taking bills for caſh) he believed the priſoner was not in all indebted to the office above 50l.

William Maſon, a porter at the Pelican Inſurance office, proved, that after the priſoner was diſmiſſed, he came there and ordered him to fetch him the banker's book, where the caſh carried in was entered; that he went to the banker's and brought it to the priſoner, who took it with him, and it was not ſeen afterwards until the priſoner was apprehended.

[The banker's book was altered after the priſoner had it, from 381l. 15s. 7d. to 81l. 15s. 7d.]

The priſoner ſaid, in his defence, That he had never attempted to make uſe of any property of the office for his own profit; and he ſaid, that ſo far was he from owing the office any thing at this

this moment, that he apprehended there was ſomething of a balance due to him, which he could have made apparent to the Court, if he had been allowed an inſpection of the accounts, which were long and complicated. He called 16 witneſſes, who gave him a good character.

The *Common Serjeant* ſummed up the whole of the evidence, and read the clauſe of the Act of Parliament as it applied to this caſe. "The queſtion for the Jury" he ſaid, was "whether in the accounts the priſoner paſt to Mr Boldero, in which was an item of 381l. 15s. 7d. as paid to Meſſrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co. for the uſe of the office on the 14th of July, he did not, at the time, ſecret the 300l. it appearing that on that day he actually did pay in no more than 81l. 15s. 7d. as appeared by two entries which correſponded in different books? If they thought that he did keep the account back, as this evidence ſhewed he did, it would be their duty to find him guilty; if they had any reaſonable doubt upon that evidence, they ſhould then throw his character into the ſcale, and acquit him. It has been properly ſtated in the opening, that if the offence was once committed, no reſtitution could alter it; for, if once a felony was committed, no ſubſequent conduct of the guilty party could alter the character of that act."

The Jury found the priſoner Guilty, but begged leave to recommend him to mercy, on account, they ſaid, of his appearing to wiſh to make reſtitution—for they conceived that he wiſhed to make reſtitution.

The *Common Serjeant*—The good intention does not appear till after the detection. At the ſame time, it is ſufficient for me to ſtate it, if you recommend him to mercy.

The priſoner's Counſel, Mr Knowles, Mr Knapp, and Mr Ally, then objected to the Indictment in point of law. The Common Serjeant was of opinion againſt the objection; but ſaid, that the fate of the priſoner ſhould not reſt on his opinion only, and, therefore, he reſerved the point of law for the opinion of the Judges.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

Particulars of the Rejoicings at Edinburgh on Tuesday the 13th of October, 1801, on account of the Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace.

On the arrival of the Mail (at ſix o'clock, morning,) the people took the horſes out of the coach, and having hoiſted the Britiſh colours over the French, and mounted a Miller on the box, as an emblem of Plenty, they dragged it, with repeated ſhouts, down to the Lord Provoſt's villa of Comely Bank, and afterwards, for ſeveral hours, through the principal ſtreets of the city, although it rained inceſſantly the whole time.

At 12 o'clock, the Brigade of Volunteers paraded in the Meadows, and marched, by their right, to Prince's ſtreet, where they formed a line facing the Caſtle. The Royal Edinburgh and Mid Lothian Artillery, with their field-pieces, being previouſly drawn up on the Caſtle-hill, facing the north.

At one o'clock, the Royal Standard was hoiſted on the Caſtle, and the Weſt York Militia manned the whole works round and round.

The great guns of the Caſtle then fired a Royal Salute.—After which, the Weſt York fired a *feu de joye* from right to left along the walls; Gen. Vyſe and his ſuite appearing on the north-eaſt baſtion—then the field pieces fired one round on the Caſtle-hill. Immediately after which, the line of Volunteers in Prince's Street fired a *feu de joye* from right to left of the whole line.

Theſe firings were repeated three times by the Militia, Artillery, and Volunteers.—After which, the whole troops, joined by the immenſe crowd of ſpectators, gave three cheers.

It is impoſſible for words to convey an idea of the wonderfully ſublime effect of the firings. The rolling fire of the *feu de joye*, reverberating from the many points of the rock of the Caſtle and Old Town, and on the other ſide from Prince's ſtreet, ſurpaſſed the grandeur of the loudeſt thunder, and the day having by that time cleared up, the Caſtle-hill covered down its whole ſide with ſpectators, and the walls of the Caſtle manned completely with muſketry, exhibited one of the gayeſt and moſt picturesque ſcenes we ever witneſſed.

When the ceremony was over, the Brigade of Volunteers marched from their right to their reſpective regimental parades, where the following letter was

was read by the Commanding Officers:

Downing-Street, Oct. 10, 1801.

"My Lord,

"I have received the King's commands to ſignify to your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of the happy event of the Ratification of Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Government, it is become unneceſſary to proceed further in the execution of the meaſures directed to be taken for carrying into effect the proviſions of the act of the 38th of the King, in the event of any attempt being made by the enemy to effect a landing in Great Britain.

"His Majeſty has directed me to add, that it is impoſſible for him, on this occaſion, not to repeat in the ſtrongeſt terms, the deep and laſting ſenſe which he entertains of that ſteady attachment to our eſtabliſhed Conſtitution, and that Loyalty, Spirit, and Perſeverance, which have been manifeſted by the ſeveral Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in every part of this kingdom. It is therefore his Majeſty's pleaſure, that your Lordſhip ſhould forthwith communicate this Letter to the Commanding Officer of each Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers within the City of Edinburgh, and direct them to read the ſame to their reſpective corps, when next aſſembled, and to return them thanks, in his Majeſty's name, for a conduct which has contributed ſo eſſentially towards maintaining the public ſecurity, and enabling his Majeſty to bring the conteſt in which he has been engaged, to an honourable and advantageous concluſion

"His Majeſty has, at the ſame time, commmanded me to ſtate, that there is every reaſon to hope that a continuance of the ſame diſpoſition which has produced the Signature and Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, will ſpeedily lead to a Definitive Treaty, but till that period arrives, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that there ſhould be no relaxation in the preparations which have been made for the general defence. I have it therefore in command from his Majeſty, to expreſs his firm reliance, that the ſeveral Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers will continue to hold themſelves in readineſs for immediate ſervice, and to be regularly trained and exerciſed as often as their circumſtances will reſpectively admit.

"I have the honour to be,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's
"Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
"HOBART."

"*To the Lord Lieutenant of the City of Edinburgh.*"

After reading this order to the Firſt Regiment, or Blues, Lieut.-Col. Hope addreſſed the Regiment nearly in the following words:

"*Gentlemen*,

"I can add nothing to the admirable orders which you have juſt heard; allow me only to ſay, that as we have now been teſtifying our joy at the proſpect of Peace, I truſt, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary, that we ſhould feel no leſs alacrity in continuing the War."

Upon which the Regiment burſt into three times three cheers, with all that ſpirit of Loyalty which has marked their conduct during a conteſt, which they are convinced involved the ſafety of our Rights and Liberties.

At ſix o'clock in the evening the bells were ſet a-ringing, and although an hour before the time, it ſeemed to be adopted by common conſent as the ſignal for the commencement of the illumination, for in an inſtant the city was one continued blaze of ſplendour and beauty. A number of tranſparencies, which had been for ſome time in preparation, were exhibited, with appropriate emblems, inſcriptions, &c. The bands of the different Volunteer Corps paraded the ſtreets, playing God ſave the King, Rule Britannia, and other loyal and animating ſtrains. The whole was conducted with a degree of regularity beyond what could have been expected; even in the tumultuous expreſſion of popular joy, more attention was ſhewn to the injunctions of the Magiſtrates, than we have been accuſtomed to obſerve on occaſions of public rejoicing.

The Allegorical Tranſparencies painted by Mr Sanders for the Lord Provoſt's windows, conſiſted of three pictures, connected by feſtoons of variegated lamps. In the middle or largeſt appeared Britannia, holding a medallion of the King, and accompanied by the Goddeſs of Peace and Plenty. At her feet a boy ſetting fire to the inſtruments of War, and over her head was diſplayed the

Triple

Triple Union Flag crowned by Victory. The whole ſurrounded by a border, containing at the top the Crown and Royal Arms, at the bottom the Trident and Caduceus, and on the ſides a variety of devices repreſenting Philoſophy, Literature, and the Elegant Arts. On the one hand was a Sailor, on the other a Ploughman, with their reſpective emblems of Commerce, Navigation, Agriculture, and Rural Induſtry.

In the windows of Meſſrs Gow and Shepperd muſic-ſellers—A Britannia, holding a label, with the words Magna Charta; and Peace, with a cornucopia and palm—a ſhip at a diſtance, emblematical of Commerce. Deſigned and painted by Mr Ramſay.

Mr M'Intoſh's, printſeller, St Andrew's Street—A tranſparency of Agriculture and Induſtry.

Meſſrs Davidſon and Gladwin's, confectioners—A moſt elegant ſhow of tranſparent lamps, beautifully arranged, with a moving ſpiral chandelier.

Tontine Tavern—In the centre window, the Union Flag, diſplayed over an elegant tranſparency, deſigned and painted by Mrs Cummins; in the middle, a figure of Peace upon a pedeſtal, ſetting fire to a pile covered with inſtruments of war. A figure of Britannia at the foot of the pedeſtal, ſupplicating the perſeverance of Peace; with a figure of Plenty pouring the wealth of Europe into the lap of Britannia.

In the front of a houſe in George-ſtreet, the letters G. R. were beautifully delineated in variegated lamps.

Crown Tavern—Three figures, emblematical of Commerce, Peace, and Plenty.

Mr Izett's, North Bridge—Peace deſcending, ſhading a palm of Britannia and Commerce.

Mr Moncrieff's, apothecary—Similar figures, with an elegant diſplay of tranſparent lamps.

Mr Raeburn, perfumer—Prince of Wales's feathers diſplayed by tranſparent lamps.

Mr Paton's, writing-maſter, South Bridge—"Let the happy return of Peace unite every heart in Social Harmony,"—a piece of elegant penmanſhip.

Mr Bruce, cabinet-maker—paid due honour to the names of our renowned warriors and ſtateſmen, Keith, St Vincents, Addington, Hawkeſbury, Nelſon, and Duncan.

Mr Spottiſwood's—The letters G. R. in tranſparent lamps.

Stevwright & Greig's Lottery Office,—Two elegant tranſparencies, one repreſenting Britannia and Commerce, the other, Peace ſitting with a Cornucopia, and a Sailor approaching, pointing to the Union of Abercromby.

Gilchriſt and Co.'s—Three elegant tranſparencies, by Mr Dickſon, repreſenting Peace, Commerce, and Britannia.

Sheriff & Dudgeon—A very beautiful tranſparency.

Meſſrs Allan & Son, South Bridge—Two beautiful tranſparencies, the one repreſenting Britannia holding the Trident, and in her left, "O, Peace! thou Source and Soul of Social Life."—In the back ground Neptune in his Car, with Sea Horſes, and other diſtant Sea views.—On the other tranſparency, Minerva treading under her feet the Inſtruments of War, with the emblems of Peace, and inſcribed on a rock, "Our Liberties, Civil and Religious, preſerved."

Smith & Stevenſon, Hunter's Square,—An elegant diſplay of tranſparent lamps.

Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Mrs Thomas, Croſs—Two boys, repreſenting Peace and Plenty; by Mrs Cummins.

Mr Ranken, his Majeſty's Tailor—Two elegant female figures, repreſenting Peace and Plenty.

Mr Ramſay, painter—Peace—a cornucopia in her right hand; the left leaning on a ſhield, with the words "Peace on Earth," lion couchant, &c.

The ſhop of Mr Gairdner, jeweller, Parliament Square, was illuminated with lamps very fancifully diſplayed.

Mr Hunter, Army Contractor, Parliament Square, exhibited two large tranſparencies, which were perhaps the largeſt and handſomeſt that have ever been ſeen in Scotland, in point both of deſign and execution. The largeſt was placed ſeven feet from the ground, and on each ſide of it was placed a centinel's box, with two Invalid Soldiers in full uniform, who occaſionally paſſed and repaſſed in front of the picture, emblematical of the Peace eſtabliſhment of the army. On this tranſparency were exhibited, as large as life, the figure of Britannia, in the centre, in a ſitting poſture; the Goddeſs of Peace, with her left hand holding a crown of laurel over her head, and with her right offering her

her the palm branch. Above, Fame was repreſented flying to Britannia, with a ſcroll in her hand, bearing the following inſcription:—"Peace crown her, while Heaven ſhall bleſs Britannia."—Behind Britannia was repreſented the Goddeſs of Plenty, pouring forth her cornucopia, and with her left hand pointing to a fleet at anchor behind. Underneath was a Bee Hive, the emblem of Induſtry; on right of the Goddeſs of Peace was a Sailor ſurrounded with packs of wool, tea-boxes, and bales of merchandize—the Emblems of the Arts riſing behind him, and a Fleet of Ships in full ſail appearing at a diſtance. Below Britannia, and at the feet of the other figures, lay broken ſpears, guns, piſtols, ſwords, drums, and every ſort of military weapon. The ſecond tranſparency, placed beneath the platform, was particularly ſtriking, and truly well executed. Here was repreſented the Soldier returning from the wars, with his wife and three children, the wife carrying the youngeſt, and all apparently much fatigued from travelling. In the back ground was Tillage, with the inſtruments of huſbandry, and the figure of a countryman going to threſh out a wheat ſheaf, filled the left ſide of the tranſparency. The two tranſparencies were ſurmounted by the Britiſh Crown, formed by variegated lamps, the whole forming a ſtriking conſtitution of ſplendour and beauty.

Mr Donaldſon, painter, Horſe Wynd,—A medallion of the King, ſupported by Peace and Loyalty.—Loyalty putting over the King's head the emblem of Health, under which the genius of Proſperity preſents a label, with the words, "Peace to all."—Painted by Mr Donaldſon, jun. a lad between fourteen and fifteen years of age.

There were a number of other tranſparencies in different quarters of the city, repreſenting Britannia, Peace, Plenty, Commerce, &c.

A Gentleman who walked through the whole ſtreets of Edinburgh, both Old and New Town, on Tueſday evening, for three hours, obſerves, (greatly to the honour of the inhabitants) that he did not ſee a ſingle perſon intoxicated, or riotous, though there were upwards of Thirty Thouſand People in the Streets.—The greateſt good humour prevailed, and not a ſingle pane of glaſs was broke, or the ſmalleſt accident happened.

Leith was alſo moſt brilliantly illuminated.

LEITH, *Oct.* 7.

"Yeſterday morning, in conſequence of a letter from Evan Nepean, Eſq. ſignifying the Lords of Admiralty declined enliſting ſeamen until further orders, the flag and ſtaff were ſtruck at the rendezvous here. Immediately after which, the colours of every veſſel, native and foreign, were diſplayed in the harbour."

Population of the City of GLASGOW, *according to the enumeration made in terms of the late Act of Parliament.*

Inner High Church or North	8089	
Outer High Church or Eaſt	5253	
St Andrew's do. or Middle	4338	
Blackfriar's do. or South	4901	
Tron do. or South Weſt	6594	
Ramſhorn do. or North Weſt	7401	
Wynd do. or Weſt -	3799	
St Enoch's Pariſh -	6404	
		46,779
Barony Pariſh, comprehending the Suburbs North of the Clyde		29,431
Gorbals, comprehending Tradeſtown, Hutcheſon, &c. being the Suburbs South of the Clyde		7559
Total		83,769

This enumeration was made chiefly in the months of June and July, when the city is thinneſt of inhabitants, and when there are no Students in town, on account of the vacation of the College; neither were the Barracks taken into the account.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

Since November laſt, Mr Renton, Surgeon in Pennycuick, has inoculated upwards of four hundred perſons of different ages, for the Cow Pox, viz. from three years old to that of maturity, and in general the diſtreſs and ſickneſs attending them could ſcarcely be termed diſeaſe, as many of the patients never left their common occupation during the whole progreſs; and though Mr Renton inoculated many of the above mentioned patients with the Variolous or Small Pox matter, and that at a variety of different periods from the time they had been affected with the Cow Pox, yet in no inſtance has the variolous matter ſhewn its influence. Many of theſe patients have alſo been placed in every poſſible ſituation that could render them

them ſuſceptible of catching the contagion, ſuch as eating and ſleeping with thoſe affiicted with the natural ſmall pox, and where their ſkins have been adhering and beſmeared with the ſmall pox matter.

The Vaccine Inoculation has hitherto defended them from the ravages of that formidable malady, which has deſolated Europe, ſince its importation, more than both ſword and famine. As there are many, from religious prejudices, who will not ſubmit to Inoculation of any kind, it would be advantageous, if the different perſuaſions of the clergy would recommend it. Indeed, the example and recommendation of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Pennycuick, has encouraged many to try this ſalutary experiment, which has uniformly been ſucceſsful. Amongſt many other patients, Mr Renton inoculated with the Cow Pox, Cæſar Hillop Anderſon, a child in that neighbourhood, (who was brought to the world by the Cæſarian operation,) and afterwards with the SMALL POX, but the latter proved of no effect.

MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

Oct. 6. This day the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, went in proceſſion to the High Church, when an excellent diſcourſe was preached by the Rev. Dr Brown, one of the Miniſters of this city. After Divine Service, they returned to the Council Chamber to elect the Magiſtrates for the enſuing year, when the following Gentlemen were choſen:

The Right Hon. WILLIAM FETTES, of Comelybank, Lord Provoſt, *continued.*

Niel M'Vicar, Eſq;
Arch. Gilchriſt, Eſq;
Arch. Campbell, Eſq;
Richard Bannantyne, Eſq; } Bailies.

Thomas Henderſon, Eſq. Dean of Guild.

James Carfrae, Eſq. Treaſurer,

James Jackſon, Eſq; Old Provoſt.

Malcom Wright, Eſq;
James Dewar, Eſq;
Tho. Macritchie, Eſq,
Tho. Campbell, Eſq; } Old Bailies.

David Williſon, Eſq; Old Dean of Guild.

John Fairbairn, Eſq; Old Treaſure and College Treaſurer.

John Muir
Alex. Anderſon } Merchant Councillors.
William Tennant

Andrew Wood
William Fraſer } Trades Councillors.

Meſſ James Law, *Convener*
James Mackay
Adam Dalmahoy
Andrew Milligan
William Ranken
Andrew Wilſon } Ordinary Council Deacons.

Archibald Stewart
Robert Norrie
John Thin
John Yule
Archibald Douglas
Ebenezer Gairdener
Peter Pridie
Adam Brooks } Extraordinary Council Deacons.

James Dewar Eſq; Admiral of Leith.

Thomas M'Richie, Eſq; Baron Bailie of Canongate.

Thomas Campbell. Eſq; Baron Baillie of Portſburgh and Potterrow.

Mr John Muir, Captain of Orange Colours.

After the election, the old and new Council, as uſual, with a number of Gentlemen invited on the occaſion, dined together at the King's Arms Tavern. Among other loyal and appropriate toaſts given after dinner, we cannot help particularly noticing one, from Captain Clements of the Royal Navy as being alike expreſſive of the zeal and loyalty of the objects of it and honourable to the gentleman who propoſed it:—

"To the *Twelve Hundred and Forty-three* fiſhermen in the Frith of Forth, who have, on the preſent emergency, volunteered their ſervices on any duty where their Sovereign and country may command them."

MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW.

JOHN HAMILTON, Eſq; Lord Provoſt, re-elected.

William Smith,
James M'Kenzie,
Alexander Stewart,
Robert Auſtin,
Andrew Paton, } Eſqrs. Bailies.

MAGISTRATES OF PERTH.

Oct. 5. This being the day of the annual election of Magiſtrates and Town Council for this Burgh, the following Gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen into the Magiſtracy, viz.

THOMAS HAY MARSHALL, Eſq Provoſt, Sheriff, and Coroner.

Mr Peter Duff, Dean of Guild.

Meſſrs. John Caw, Robert Roſs, and David Morilon, *Merchant Bailies.*

James Greig, Trades Bailie.

William Blair, Merchant, Town Treaſurer.

MAGISTRATES OF AYR.

WILLIAM BOWIE, Eſq. Provoſt.

Meſſrs. Hugh Cowan, and Alexander Forſyth, *Bailies.*

James Cuthbert, Dean of Guild.

Ebenezer Shaw, Treaſurer.

MAGISTRATES

MAGISTRATES OF DUMFRIES.

ROBERT JACKSON, Eſq. Provoſt.
Meſſrs. Nichol Shaw, William Wilſon, and Joſeph Glaſs, *Bailies.*
James Gracie, Dean.
John M'Morine, Treaſurer.

MAGISTRATES OF RUTHERGLEN.

ANDREW HARVIE, Eſq; of Newhouſe, Provoſt.
Meſſrs. Robert Freebairn, William Shaw, } Bailies.

MAGISTRATES OF KIRKCALDY.

Oct. 6. Yeſterday came on the Election of Magiſtrates and Councillors for the Royal Burgh, when the following Gentlemen were choſen to the Magiſtracy.

JOHN FORD, Eſq; Provoſt and Admiral.
Meſſrs. Robert Ruſſell, and George Malcolm, *Bailies.*
John Malcolm, Dean of Guild.
John Spittal, Treaſurer.

Juſt before the election of the Magiſtrates the joyful news of Peace arrived, which excited the moſt general ſatisfaction. The bells rung a longer time than uſual on public occaſions, and in the evening there was a brilliant illumination. The ſame evening illuminations took place at Dyſart, Kinghorn, Burntiſland, Path-head, Wemyſs, Markinch, &c. and the greateſt joy ſeems to have been generally manifeſted along the coaſt.

MAGISTRATES OF PAISLEY.

WALTER ROBERTSON, Eſq; Chief Magiſtrate, re-elected.
Alex. MacAleſter, Eſq. and John Burns, Eſq; *Bailies.*
Mr James Whyte Treaſurer.
Meſſrs. Robert Wilſon and John Davidſon, *Old Bailies.*

MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF OLD ABERDEEN.

Prof. ROBERT EDEN SCOTT, Provoſt.
Dr Jack. Mr John Gray, Mr Alexander Smith, and Dr James Gordon, *Bailies.*
John Irvin, Treaſurer.

MAGISTRATES OF PEEBLES.

JAMES REID Eſq; Provoſt.
Meſſrs. John Turnbull and James Marſhall, *Bailies.*
Andrew Turnbull, Dean of Guild.
Archibald Swinton, Treaſurer.
Alexander Williamſon, Town Clerk.

MAGISTRATES OF SELKIRK.

Meſſrs. Jas. Dun and Geo. Rodger, *Bailies.*
John Lang, and John Veitch, *Old Bailies.*
Ebenezer Clarkſon, Dean of Guild.
John Anderſon, Old Dean of Guild.
Walter Henderſon, Treaſurer.
Thomas Guthrie, Old Treaſurer.
Meſſrs. Andrew Henderſon, Town Clerk.
Alex. Park, Procurator Fiſcal.

MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE, *Sept.* 29.

ALEXANDER RIDDOCH, Eſq Provoſt.
Meſſrs. John Guild, Patrick Smith, Andrew Peddie, and Thos. Webſter, *Bailies.*
Alexander Balfour, Dean of Guild.
Meſſrs. James Halliburton, Thomas Bell, and John Aliſon, *Old Bailies and Councillors.*
David Brown, Councillor to the Guild.
Patrick Whirſon, Treaſurer.
Andrew Peddie, jun Shore-maſter.
Meſſrs. Alexander Thoms, Thomas Webſter, jun. John Crichton, John Guild, jun. and George Thoms, *Merchant Councillors.*
Meſſrs. Kinnaird Brown, George Mill, and Tho. Matthewſon, *Trades Councillors.*

MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN.

JAMES HADDEN, Eſq. unanimouſly elected Provoſt.
Meſſrs. Peter Duguid, Charles Farquharſon Walter Sime, and Alexander Galen, Esqrs. *Bailies.*
Alexander More, Eſq. Dean of Guild.
Thomas M'Combie, Eſq. Treaſurer.
Meſſrs. William Johnſton, Shore-maſter.
John Gill, Maſter of Kirk and Bridge Works.
John Young, Maſter of Mortifications.
David Dingwall, Maſter of Guild Brethren's Hoſpital.
Provoſt Thomas Leys, Provoſt John Dingwall, Mr George Tower, Bailie James Murray, Mr James Young, junior, and Mr George Mole, *Merchant Councillors.*
Deacon George Angus, Watch-maker, Deacon Alexander Barron, Baker, *Trades Councillors.*

MAGISTRATES OF RENFREW.

JAMES BURNS, Eſq; Provoſt.
Meſſrs. David Owen and George Paterſon, *Baillies*
George Boyd, Dean of Guild,
Gavin Dunlop, Treaſurer.
John Houſtoun, Procurator Fiſcal.
David Hutcheſon, Clerk.

MAGISTRATES OF QUEENSFERRY.

Sept. 29. The anual election of the Magiſtrates and Town Burgh took place this day, when the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz.

ALEXANDER M'NABB, Eſq; Chief Magiſtrate.
Meſſrs. John Martin, and Edward Nicol, *Bailies.*

Councillors.

Meſſ. Wm. Stenhouſe	Meſſ J. Murray
Robert Wilſon	James Taylor
Hugh Arbuckle	John Sinclair

Meſſ.

Meſſ Campbell Innes — Meſſ. Walter Wilſon
James M Nabb — Charles Arbuckle
George Steel — William Mickle
John Gray — John Sampſon.
John Taylor

Robert Ferguſon, Deacon of the Wrights.
Elias Johnſton, jun Deacon of the Weavers.
James M Bain, Deacon of the Taylors.

This election is highly popular and agreeable to the inhabitants.

MAGISTRATES OF ARBROATH.

WILLIAM MILL, Eſq; re-elected Provoſt.
Meſſrs. Andrew Duncan, and William Rennie, *Bailies*.
William Kydd, Town Treaſurer.
Charles Fordyce, Dean of Guild.
Patrick Bruce, Treaſurer to the Guildry.

MAGISTRATES OF CAMPBELLTOWN.

DUNCAN STEWART, Eſq. of Knockrooch, Provoſt.
Thomas Roſs, Eſq. and Allan Anderſon, Eſq. *Bailies*.
Meſſrs. David Clark, Dean of Guild.
Nath. Harvey, Treaſurer.

MAGISTRATES OF LANARK.

RICHARD VARY, Eſq; Provoſt.
James Foreſt, Eſq. and Thomas Stewart, Eſq. *Bailies*.
William Stein, Eſq; Dean of Guild.
John Morriſon, Convener of Trades.
George Gibſon, Town Treaſurer.

Merchant Councillors.

Meſſ. Wm. Hutton, Meſſ. Dav. Anderſon,
Robert Steel, Thos Anderſon,
John Reat,

Trades Councillors.

Meſſ. Jas. Thomſon, Meſſ. John Prentice,
Jas. Lockhart, William Morton,
Wm. Lewars, Wm. Thomſon.
George Gibſon,

MAGISTRATES OF HADDINGTON.

JAMES ROUGHEAD of Roſehall, Eſq. Provoſt.
Meſſrs. William Cunningham and George Banks, *Merchant Bailies*.
George Hay, *Trades Bailie*
Robert Roughead, Dean of Guild.
John Fife, Treaſurer.

CULROSS, *Sept.* 29.

"This day came on the annual election of Magiſtrates of this Borough, when Alexander Maſterton, Eſq; was unanimouſly re elected Chief Magiſtrate. The other Gentlemen were all continued in office, and Sir John Henderſon of Fordel Bart. was elected a Councillor, in the room of M. J. Burns, with two diſſenting voices only."

INVERKEITHING, *Sept.* 29.

"This day came on the election of this ancient Borough, when Sir John Henderſon, Bart. was unanimouſly re elected Provoſt, and all the other Magiſtrates continued in office."

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Inverneſs, Oct. 7.

This day the Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen, when the trial of Andrew Fraſer, late merchant in Inverneſs, was brought before the Court. This trial being new and unprecedented in the annals of criminal juriſprudence, occaſioned a conſiderable degree of anxiety on the part of the public, and the Court was uncommonly crowded. The proſecution was ably opened on the part of the Crown by Mr Burnet, and as ably defended on the part of the Priſoner by Mr Haggart, and Mr Grant of Rothiemurchus. The nature of the caſe was this: The Priſoner had acted for ſeveral years as the clerk and acting partner of a company in Inverneſs, under the firm of William Inglis & Co. as alſo confidential clerk to the deceaſed Mr Inglis, as agent for the Britiſh Linen Company; in which capacity it was alledged that he had made ſundry falſe entries in the books kept for both concerns, with a view to defraud the parties of ſeveral ſums of money to the extent of about two thouſand pounds; and that ſuch entries were made without the knowledge or approbation of Mr Inglis.

On the part of the priſoner it was ſtated and acknowledged, that theſe entries were falſe and erroneous, but that they were made without any advantage to himſelf, and at the expreſs deſire of Mr Inglis, who was ſaid to have adopted the plan, with the view of accommodating the public, being narrowly reſtricted by the Directors of the Bank. It was alſo ſtated for the priſoner, and offered to be proved, that verbally, and by writing, he often requeſted a fair and candid inveſtigation of his conduct and tranſactions, which his partners inequitably refuſed to give him; that conſequently, ſo far from being apprehenſive of the reſult, he had inſtituted a proceſs of count and reckoning againſt the reſt of his partners more than two months before the indictment was ſerved upon him. It was alſo ſtated that the means of enabling him to prepare for his trial, by a regular inſpection and balancing of the books, had been unduly withheld from him by his co-partners till very few days before his trial came on; that he obtained by warrant from the Sheriff, liberty to inſpect a few of the books of theſe concerns, in the preſence of the Procurator Fiſcal; that in that ſpace he had taken excerpts therefrom, tending completely to his juſtification, and that he had no doubt of proving his innocence to the ſatisfaction of every impartial man, if allowed the neceſſary opportunity and time of balancing the books. But, from the little preparation he had been allowed to make, he truſted that he was in a condition to give a ſa-

a ſatisfactory anſwer to each article charged in the indictment, and that though he had no heſitation to ſubmit his caſe to a Jury of his country as it ſtood, he pointed out the unprecedented impropriety of allowing the proceedings to go farther, not only becauſe it appeared to him that the action was better ſuited for the Civil Court in the firſt inſtance, but alſo becauſe there was a *lis alibi pendens*, and that the books were not balanced, nor in any ſtate for a Jury to decide with preciſion on the articles of the charge.

The Judge perceiving that the priſoner's defence merited conſideration, took the cauſe to *avizandum* till next day, when his Lordſhip, after an impreſſive ſpeech, pronounced an interlocutor to the following purport:—"In reſpect of the circumſtances of this caſe, diſmiſſes the action *hoc ſtatu*, as incompetently brought, and diſmiſſes the priſoner from the bar, becauſe his Lordſhip conceives the caſe to be a wrangling between the parties, by which the one party has gone too great a length in the buſineſs, and the other party not ſo far as he ought; but ſtill reſerving to the public proſecutor to raiſe the action anew, if he ſees cauſe, before any competent Court, as accords." A petition was then preſented by the Advocate Depute, for warrant to impriſon the priſoner for the ſame charges, but caution being inſtantly found, he was liberated.

His Lordſhip in pronouncing this judgement, took occaſion to make ſeveral obſervations upon the ſerious nature of the charge, exhibited againſt the priſoner, and in a very ſtrong and impreſſive manner adverted to the character of the late Mr William Inglis, by whoſe death the town of Inverneſs loſt a moſt active and ſpirited Magiſtrate, and his friends and the community at large, a highly valuable and worthy man.

We have the ſatisfaction to add, that notwithſtanding the very great extent of that diſtrict, and in times peculiarly trying, there was no other buſineſs to be brought before the Court.

PERTH, *Oct.* 21.

The Circuit Court was opened here this day by Lords Dunfinnan and Cullen.—John Malloch was indicted for robbery, theft, and houſebreaking, by entering a houſe in the pariſh of Meigle, diſguiſed in womens clothes, on a Sunday in the forenoon, during Divine Service, where having knocked down the miſtreſs of the houſe, he proceeded to break open the cheſts and drawers, and took therefrom a quantity of money, ſome bills and papers, linen and other articles. The Jury found the priſoner guilty of the robbery and theft, but found the houſebreaking not proven. The Judges delivered their opinions that as the crime of which the priſoner was found guilty was clearly capital, and was beſides aggravated and attrocious in its nature, they had no choice of the puniſhment leſs, which behoved to be that of death. After receiving a ſuitable exhortation, he was ſentenced to be executed at Perth, on the 18th day of December. David Melville, accuſed of horſe-ſtealing, was outlawed for not appearing. His brother, William Melville, accuſed of the ſame crime, was found guilty upon his own confeſſion. The Advocate-depute reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment, and the priſoner was ſentenced to tranſportation for 14 years.—Robert Hay, alias James Colvin, was found guilty, upon his own confeſſion, of ſheep ſtealing. He had ſtolen about forty ſheep at different times. The libel was alſo reſtricted, and the priſoner ſentenced to be tranſported for 14 years. Donald Grant, accuſed of the crime of wilful fire-raiſing, not appearing was outlawed.—Duncan Robertſon, was accuſed of ſtealing a ſheep from a ſheep fold. A certificate from the Miniſter and Elders of the pariſh of Blair, was read to the Court, ſhewing that he was ſilly, and not very capable of diſtinguiſhing betwixt right and wrong, and that he had maintained a good character until this crime was charged againſt him. He threw himſelf on the mercy of the Court, and was ſentenced to three weeks impriſonment.—Barbara Watſon was accuſed of wilfully ſetting fire to a dwelling-houſe at Croſshills, in the pariſh of Ballingry. The Jury returned a verdict, finding her Not guilty; ſhe was of courſe acquitted and diſmiſſed from the bar.—The diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore* againſt Andrew Huggan, John Menzies, alias Manners, and Elizabeth Bailie, alſo accuſed of theft.—Thomas Galloway was accuſed of a petty act of theft; the Judges conſidered the caſe to be proper for the cognizance of an inferior Court, and remitted to the Sheriff to inquire into the ſame.—Several appeals from inferior Courts were heard.—This concludes the Autumn Circuits.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Sunday, Oct. 18. About two o'clock afternoon, when the people were aſſembling for public worſhip in the pariſh church of Kilmarnock an unfounded alarm ſpread among them that the church was falling, which, it is ſaid, aroſe merely from a preſſure upon a ſeat, which creaked, when thoſe in the galleries principally ruſhed down ſtairs in crowds, by which confuſion, melancholy to relate, twenty-nine perſons were ſuffocated and trampled to death, and a conſiderable number ſhockingly bruiſed. The following ſtatement is publiſhed by the Magiſtrates of Kilmarnock:

Kilmarnock, Oct. 19. 1801.

"The Magiſtrates of Kilmarnock, to prevent exaggerated accounts of a public calamity

mity which happened yeſterday in the pariſh church here, and to quiet the minds of many at a diſtance, think it their duty, however painful, to give to the public the following melancholy particulars:—"At two o'clock P.M. when the congregation was nearly aſſembled for Divine Service, an alarm was given that one of the galleries was falling, which although unfounded, occaſioned ſuch crowds ſuddenly to attempt ruſhing out, that a great number of perſons, particularly upon the ſtairs of the eaſt and weſt ends of the church, were trampled under foot, of whom the following were moſt unfortunately killed.

"*Of Kilmarnock Pariſh,*

"Townhead quarter, William Muir, glover, and Jean Paterſon, reſidenter—Soulſcrofs quarter, John Logan, ſhoemaker—In Back quarter, Mary Reid, daughter of William Reid, and Thomas Abraham, an orphan—In Mid quarter, James Gilchriſt, ſhoemaker, and Janet Dickie, daughter of Joſeph Dickie—In Brewland quarter, Andrew Aitken, ſtaymaker, and Margaret Wilſon, daughter of David Wilſon, ſhoemaker—In Holmhead quarter, widow Howat—In Nethertoun-holm quarter, a daughter of Robert Kechan, weaver, widow Mary Taylor, Janet, a daughter of widow M'Intoſh, and John Deal, weaver from Ireland—In Townend and Glebe quarters, Charles Wilſon, a ſervant, William Smith, weaver, Margaret Stevenſon, widow of James Carter, William Tannahill, wright, William Baird, ſon of William Baird, weaver, and a daughter of James Wilſon, plaiſterer—In Weſt quarter, George Guthry, ſon of Mr John Guthry at Mount—and in Grougar quarter, —— Bell, in Oldwalls, ſon of widow Bell.

"*Of Kilmaurs Pariſh.*

"Mary, daughter of Walter Smith, Jean Stewart, Jean, daughter of the late William Anderſon in Corſehouſe, James Fairlie, farmer, Janet, daughter of James Muir in Holms, Janet, daughter of David Brown, collier, and a daughter of John Stevenſon, in Hallbarns.

"The other perſons trampled upon are much hurt, and under the charge of ſkilful medical Gentlemen, who were fortunately upon the ſpot. Every poſſible means were uſed to relieve the congregation, by the exertions of the Magiſtrates, the Royal Kilmarnock Volunteers, and the humane inhabitants who had eſcaped from, or were ready to enter the church, and many were ſaved by laddering the windows of the galleries. It will afford conſolation to the friends of thoſe who are hurt, to know, that every thing will be done for their recovery and relief which humanity can accompliſh.

ALEX. FOWLDS, *Magiſtrate.*
WILLIAM GREGORY, *Magiſtrate.*"

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. 1801. Mrs Cuming of Logie, a ſon.

16 The Lady of Col Smythe Stafford, of Black Cork Lodge a daughter.

21. At Maidſtone, the Lady of Colonel Hay, a daughter,

— The wife of Lieut.-Col. Wemyſs, younger of Wemyſ-hall, a ſon.

At Marſke-hall, in Cleveland, the Lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a daughter

9. At Edinburgh Mrs Hamilton, Nicolſon's Square, a daughter

Oct. 1. At Callander, Mrs Campbell, younger of Glenfalloch, a ſon.

3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Carmichael, Eſq. of Skirling, a daughter.

9 At Edinburgh the Lady of James Juſtice, Eſq of Juſtice-Hall, a daughter.

11. At Londonderry, the Lady of Brigadier-General Colin Campbell, a daughter.

14. At Elderſlie Houſe, the Hon. Mrs Speirs, a daughter.

16 Mrs Kinloch, of Kinloch, a daughter.

17. Mrs Major Wallace, in Mr Wallace's houſe in Frederick ſtreet, a ſon.

18. The Lady of J. F. Campbell, Eſq. a ſon.

20 At Nenthorn, Mrs Roy, wife of William Roy, of Nenthorn, a ſon.

Lately, Mrs Bicknell, wife of Mr Bicknell, Solicitor to the Admiralty, at his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand, a daughter. And Mrs Skey, his daughter, the wife of Samuel Skey, Eſq. of Spring Grove, Worceſterſhire, a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.

At London, the Rev. Sir John Head, Bart. to Miſs Walker, of Ruſſel-place.

At Colcheſter, Dr Mackintoſh, to Miſs Hills, daughter of the late Charles Hills, Eſq.

Thomas Wilſon, Eſq. of the Pay Office, Somerſet-Place, to Miſs Mein, daughter of Thomas Mein, Eſq. of Glouceſter-Place.

At York, the Rev. John Chandler, to Miſs Currie, ſiſter to Mr Currie, the banker; the fortune of the Lady is 70,000l.

At Cheadle, Mr Francis Scattergood, of Stockport, to Miſs Powell.

David Reid, Eſq. of Canton in China, to Miſs Bell, of Dublin.

At Colin M'Lachlan's, Eſq Glaſgow, the Rev. Archibald Wilſon, Miniſter of Cardroſs, to Miſs M'Lachlan.

At Lambeth Church, Capt. Richard Low, of the Fifeſhire Fencibles, to Miſs Manners, daughter of the Hon. Mr Manners, of Lambeth.

At

At Athlone, Dr Graham, of the Medical Staff, to Miſs Mary Stanley.

Oct. 12 At Coltneſs the ſeat of Sir Jas. Stewart Denham, Bart George Callender, younger of Craigforth, Eſq Major in his Majeſty's Rifle Corps, to Miſs Elizabeth Crompton Erſkine, eldeſt daughter of the Hon Henry Erſkine.

Oct. 21. At the New Epiſcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the Hon Montgomery Stewart, ſon of the Earl of Galloway, to Miſs Katharine Honeyman, ſiſter to Lord Armadale

At London, James Fergusſon, Eſq to Miſs Bloxam, daughter of Sir Matthew Bloxam, M P.

Capt. Patterſon, of the Eaſt India ſhip Royal Charlotte, to Miſs Rebecca Denny, of Strabane.

Dr Nevinſon, of Portman ſquare, London, to Mrs Moody, of Cooperſale, Eſſex

At Forden, Montgomeryſhire, Lieut. Col. Cockburn, eldeſt ſon of Sir James Cockburn, to the Hon. Miſs Marianna Devereux, eldeſt daughter of Lord Hereford.

At St Ann's, Blackfriars, Mr Samuel Ward, merchant, of Alderſgate Street, to Miſs Suſannah Elizabeth Hunter

Thomas Wynn, Eſq. nephew to Lord Newborough, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Belaſyſe, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg.

At London, Sir John Riggs Miller, Bart. to Miſs Beauchamp, of Park-place.

At Ampthill, the Hon. George Brown, Lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Mary Coiſton, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Coiſton, of Fiſkie-Hall

Lately, at London, Miſs Callender, the young Lady whoſe rejection of the ſon of a rich old Knight, on the morning appointed for the nuptial ceremony, made ſome time ago ſo much noiſe, to Sir John Murray, the young Baronet who was poſſeſſed of her affections.

Lately, At Ayr, Alexander Walker, Eſq. Writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Chriſtian Boſwell, third daughter of John Boſwell, Eſq Writer.

Sept. 20. 1801. At Huntly, George Davidſon, Eſq. Captain-Lieutenant of the 92d Regt. to Miſs Forſyth, daughter to the late Alex. Forſyth, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, William Mozon, Eſq. from Hull, to Miſs Iſabella Williamſon, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph Williamſon, Eſq. Polmont-houſe.

24 Mr Thomas Allan, Kirkliſtonmains, to Miſs M Kidd, Winchburgh.

25. Mr Peter Patrick Sherriff, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Charlotte Stirling, daughter of Robert Stirling, Eſq deceaſed

Sept 25 At Dumfries, Major M'Murdo, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Capt. John Wilſon, of the Queen's Ranger dragoons, Charleſton.

28. At Paiſley, Mr William Richardſon, watch-maker there, to Miſs Margaret Craig, only daughter of Robert Craig, Eſq. of Faulheads

Oct. 1. At Cleugh, the Rev. John Hainig, miniſter of Dunſyre, to Miſs Wilhelmina Wilſon, daughter of Robert Wilſon, Eſq

4. At Monmouth, Mr Iſaac Billins, aged 82, to Mrs Aſhford, aged 71, being the bridegroom's fourth wife, and the bride's third huſband.

6. At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Richard Bullen, Eſq of the Second, or Royal North Britiſh Dragoons, to Miſs Jemima Sutherland, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain Sutherland.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr George Elliot, Bookſeller, Kelſo, to Miſs Margaret Home, daughter of Mr John Home, collector of Exciſe, Kelſo.

7. John Conway, Eſq to Miſs Chriſtie, eldeſt daughter of James Chriſtie, Eſq of Pall Mall, London.

8. At Aberdeen, Mr William Smith, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Mary Tait, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Charles Tait, late Sheriff Depute of Aberdeenſhire

—. At Faſque, Thomas Macdonald, Eſq. to Miſs Mary Foulerton, only daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Foulerton, Eſq of Gallery.

9. At Thurſton, Michael Riddell, Eſq. to Miſs Hunter, eldeſt daughter of Robert Hunter, Eſq of Thurſton.

10 Mr Claud Ruſſell, accountant, to Miſs Euphemia Gilleſpie, daughter of the late Rev Dr James Gilleſpie, Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews.

11. At Glaſgow, Mr Robert Gammell, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Grizel Miller, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr William Miller, merchant in Glaſgow.

15. The Rev. Mr John Campbell, miniſter of Kippen, to Miſs Jean Kinnear, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Kinnear, Banker in Edinburgh.

—. Col. Roberts of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Wake, ſiſter of Sir William Wake, Bart.

21. At Eaſt Craigs, Mr Newbigging, Surgeon Edinburgh, to Miſs Lilias Stewart, daughter of the late John Stewart, Eſq.